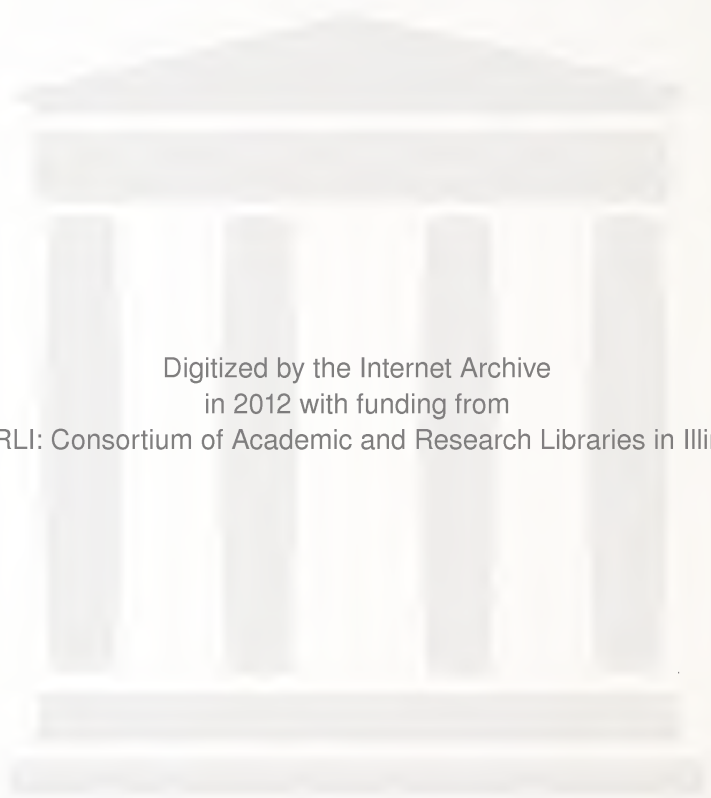




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The Presbyterian Hospital Bulletin

CHICAGO, ILL.

JANUARY, 1925

NUMBER 58

Published Quarterly by the Woman's Auxiliary Board. Officers of the Woman's Board: Mrs. Perkins B. Bass, President; Miss Irma Fowler, Secretary; Mrs. G. L. Swift, Cor. Secretary; Mrs. Wm. Coffeen, Treasurer; Editor of the Bulletin, Mrs. Ernest E. Irons.

Subscriptions, 50 Cents a Year, may be sent to Asa Bacon, Superintendent, The Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, or to Mrs. Wm. Coffeen, Hinsdale, Ill.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The Annual Meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary Board of January 5, 1925, was unusual in character. It was agreed that an attempt should be made to have in attendance as many as possible of the members of the earliest years, also representatives of those no longer with us. With that purpose in mind the president appointed a committee of Mrs. George R. Nichols, Mrs. John C. Welling and Mrs. David W. Graham, chairman; the three oldest members of the board in time of service.

The plan was adopted of sending to the present chairmen of the churches first enrolled in membership, a list of members of the early years with the request that they or members of their families be reached with an invitation for this meeting. Mrs. David W. Graham's reminiscences in this number show how successfully the plan was carried out.

It was a disappointment not to have either of the Honorary Presidents, Mrs. O. S. Newell or Mrs. A. M. Day, with us, but conditions of health prevented. It was a pleasure to welcome Mrs. Timothy B. Blackstone one of the Honorary Vice-Presidents and the many other guests who responded to the invitation.

The early work of the hospital started by a few humanitarians has been carried on ever enlarging in scope. With growth has been an increased interest on the part of the early members, so that those coming new into the work have always had back of them a solid body whose ideals have maintained the initial high stand-

ards and inspired to new duties. It is significant that many of the descendants of these workers, even to the fourth generation, continue active work in the hospital, evidencing the farsightedness of their forbears, for the value of any monetary bequest is multiplied to great proportions by the bequest of personal interest coupled with steadfastness of purpose and desire for service.

ANNUAL MEETING

The 41st Annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Presbyterian Hospital was held Monday, January 5, at 10:30, with Mr. Frank Shaw, President of the Board of Managers presiding.

The meeting was opened by a prayer by the chaplain, Dr. Ware.

The treasurer's annual report, showing receipts for 1924 of \$23,765.92, and expenditures of \$19,327.12, was read by Mrs. Coffeen and duly accepted.

Mr. Shaw spoke on "The Hospital" and paid tribute to all those whose tireless work make it the fine institution it is.

Mrs. Gertrude Howe Britton, representing the Central Free Dispensary, told of its founding in 1867 and of the close relation between the Dispensary and the Hospital ever since, typified by the passage between the two buildings. Mrs. Britton said that the patients unable to pay felt that the care they received at the Presbyterian Hospital was not charity but just what one person wanted to give another.

Dr. Ernest E. Irons spoke for the staff of the Hospital and said that their aim was the proper care of the sick; the prevention of disease; alleviation of suffering and education in the hospital.

Probably no one is better fitted by a close personal knowledge of the Board to give "Reminiscences of Old-Time Members" than Mrs. David W. Graham. Her interesting bits of history and her ability to connect the past with the present strengthened the bond of service to the hospital which so closely unites this group of women.

Mrs. R. M. Huston, wife of the pastor of the second church of Evanston, sang two delightful numbers.

The President, Mrs. Bass, read the unified report of the officers and committees for 1924, which was duly accepted.

The Nominating Committee, Mrs. E. E. Irons, chairman, reported officers for 1925, and directors for 1927, as follows:

Honorary Presidents

Mrs. Octavius S. Newell Mrs. Albert M. Day

Honorary Vice-Presidents

Mrs. Timothy B. Blackstone Mrs. Frederick W. Crosby
Mrs. Ernest A. Hamill

President

Mrs. Perkins B. Bass

Vice-Presidents

Mrs. C. Frederick Childs	Mrs. J. C. Welling
Miss Helen V. Drake	Mrs. David W. Graham
Mrs. Henry M. Curtis	Mrs. John Timothy Stone
Mrs. Frederick T. Haskell	Mrs. C. L. Bartlett
Mrs. Albert B. Dick	Mrs. L. Hamilton McCormick
Mrs. C. K. Pomeroy	Mrs. John B. Lord

Recording Secretary

Miss Irma Fowler

Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. G. L. Swift

Treasurer

Mrs. William Coffeen

Assistant Treasurer

Miss Grace McWilliams

Executive Committee

To fill Class 1926

Mrs. Carey Culbertson Miss Belle Dunham
Mrs. Charles Reed

Class of 1927

Mrs. Wm. E. Dickey	Mrs. E. E. Schermerhorn
Mrs. Don. M. Compton	Mrs. Roswell Swezey
Mrs. Guy Madderom	Mrs. G. J. Schmitt
Mrs. Frank Reed	Mrs. Dessa Speiser

Mrs. Robert Owens

Nominating Committee for 1925

Mrs. J. M. Watkins	Mrs. George R. Nichols
Mrs. George Olmstead	Mrs. James Simpson
Mrs. L. T. Woodcock	

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. J. M. Watkins	Mrs. George R. Nichols
Mrs. George Olmstead	Mrs. James Simpson

Mrs. E. E. Irons, Chairman

The motion that the secretary cast a white ballot for officers and directors as read was carried.

The Chairman then turned the meeting over to Mrs. Bass at whose invitation Mr. Bacon spoke a few words and extended the cordial invitation of the hospital to all present to remain for a buffet luncheon.

The meeting was adjourned.

IRMA FOWLER, Sec'y.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL AND RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE

BY ERNEST E. IRONS, M. D.

The Presbyterian Hospital and Rush Medical College have always been closely associated. The success of one depends on the success of the other, and the objective of both is the prevention and cure of disease, and the alleviation of suffering. It is appropriate at this Annual Meeting to consider the achievements of the Hospital, and its plans for future usefulness and service to the community, and how these plans may be furthered by participation by the Hospital in the general program of medical education.

The recently consummated union of Rush Medical College with the University of Chicago gives to Rush College greatly enlarged opportunities for medical service, in which the Hospital may participate to the great profit of itself and its patients, and without interference in any respect with its autonomy.

The ideal hospital has three functions: the care of the sick; the education of physicians, nurses and the public; and participation in investigation of the cause and cure of disease. When the educational function fails and investigation ceases, the entire personnel of the hospital lives in the past, the quality of service to patients deteriorates, and the hospital approximates the custodial institution of years ago.

The Presbyterian Hospital has always compared favorably with its contemporaries. The development of dietary methods for the treatment of diabetes and of disorders of the stomach; provision for massage and other physiotherapy, the establishment of special laboratories for study of metabolism; the control of food waste; the establishment and operation of a nurses' school of which we all are proud; the support of departments of social service and of occupational therapy, and of a hospital library with a branch of the Chicago Public Library are some of the ways in which the administration has shown the spirit of progress which permeates the hospital.

Among the contributions to medicine of members of the hospital staff are those of Dr. Billings on chronic infections; Dr. Herrick on diseases of the heart; Dr. Sippy on diseases of the stomach; Dr. Dick on scarlet fever; Dr. Woodyatt on diabetes; and the work by members of the surgical staff on the anæsthetic, ethylene, developed by Dr. Luckhardt of the University of Chicago.

But these are achievements of the past, and we now have to consider plans for the future. We can get some idea of the needs of the future by looking back into the past and observing the changes which have occurred in sanitation, in medicine, in hospitals, in medical education, and in Chicago itself by reason of the increase in scientific knowledge and the advance of civilization.

Rush Medical College received its Charter from the Legislature of Illinois in 1837; and in 1845, two years after actual college work had begun, the population of Chicago had increased to 23,000. In those days, many of the diseases, which we now are accustomed to think of as belonging to the tropics, or to backward communities, were epidemic through the Northern States. Malaria delayed the settlement of Upper Canada, and many were the settlers who were turned back from the bush of Ontario by the prostrating effect of chills and fever. Iowa, now one of the healthiest states in the Union, was notorious for the prevalence of malaria. Yellow fever raged in Philadelphia. Epidemics of Asiatic cholera swept Chicago, St. Louis and the other western settlements. Coming down to our own times—in 1893, the World's Fair year, there were in Chicago 20,000 cases of typhoid fever. In 1923, with double the population, there were 400 cases, over one-half of which were contracted in other communities. Today cholera and yellow fever are conquered and malaria is under control.

Medical education has changed. In the early days a course of lectures during the winter, repeated in the second year, constituted the formal training required for the practice of medicine, and even this meager requirement was not enforced by the State. Today medical schools require of the prospective doctor a minimum of two years' college work, four years in the medical school, and a year as interne in an approved hospital.

We are often asked why this Presbyterian Hospital was built in such a noisy place. A glance backward and a consideration of the changing times will explain. The fire of 1871 destroyed the building of Rush College on the north side. By 1875 funds had been accumulated and the corner stone of the new Rush building was laid at its present site by the Masons who marched out from the city with a band to West Chicago, at Wood and Harrison

streets. In 1883 the hospital was begun by Dr. J. P. Ross and others of the Rush faculty, and carried to completion by the Presbyterian churches and their members. These were days of tremendous effort by stalwart Presbyterians to obtain funds that the hospital might exist. At the front of these devoted laborers were Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Graham, with their horse and buggy. The hospital from these small beginnings has grown steadily through constant effort of many agencies, one of the most efficient of which has been the Woman's Auxiliary Board.

We now have a hospital with 425 beds in which 11,000 patients received high-grade medical care last year. This is an enormous contribution to the medical needs of the community. The Central Free Dispensary, housed in the buildings of Rush College, received 19,000 new patients last year, and there were over 100,000 visits to the dispensary by patients who received medical and surgical care.

Rush Medical College has a faculty of 238 physicians in all departments of medicine, who are engaged in teaching 260 medical students in the third and fourth years of their medical course and in the supervision of their fifth or interne year in many of the best hospitals of the country from New York to California. The staff of the hospital are nominated by Rush College from its own members to the Board of Managers of the Hospital.

The medical program of the University calls for the organization of a medical school on the Quadrangles of the University and of the Rush Postgraduate School and, for the present, the continuation of undergraduate medical teaching in Rush Medical College here on the west side. This program and these facilities assure the progressive growth of medical education, so vital to the proper functioning of the ideal hospital, here at Rush College, in which the Presbyterian Hospital may participate without in any way losing its individuality.

The advantage to a hospital of close association with medical education is evidenced alike by the direct results obtained, and by comparing the progress of such a hospital with that of others not so fortunately situated. There results from such a relation a continuous effort to maintain at highest standards the medical care of patients and the more complete realization of the ultimate aim of all medical endeavor, whether in the University, or the College, or the Hospital—the prevention and cure of disease and the alleviation of suffering.

A SUMMARY OF THE REMINISCENCES GIVEN AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 5, 1925

BY MRS. DAVID W. GRAHAM

Of the twenty-seven members constituting the Board of Managers of the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago for the years 1884-85 but one is still active—Mr. William A. Douglass, the only recording secretary the Board of Managers has ever had.

Four members of the Medical Board or staff of that same year are still living, though not members of the staff:

*Dr. Norman Bridge of Chicago and Los Angeles.

*Dr. David W. Graham and Dr. John L. Robison of Chicago, and Dr. E. W. Whitney of Philadelphia.

Seventy-nine members formed the Ladies' Aid Society of that year, only five of whom, so far as is known are still living:

Mrs. La Fayette McWilliams and Mrs. David W. Graham on the Active Membership list. Mrs. J. C. Peasley and Mrs. B. C. Prentiss on the Honorary Membership list and Mrs. Denegre, formerly Mrs. William Armour, donor of the Armour Memorial Ward, of New Orleans.

As we read the records of forty years ago much of denominational as well as hospital history may be learned, and reading between the lines we note the forced changes in location of churches because of city conditions.

It is not until 1886 that the members constituting the Ladies' Aid Society (changed in 1910 to Woman's Auxiliary Board) are classified into the churches they represent, and in the eighteen churches so classified we see great changes.

The Theological Seminary of the Northwest becomes McCormick Seminary. The old Re-Union Church becomes the Ninth. The Fifth has gone out of existence. The Sixth unites with the Forty-first. The Eighth unites with the Central Presbyterian, the First unites with the Forty-first and moves to that location.

We note also the great extension of the city to the south. The suburbs on the north and west still maintain their individuality, while those to the south have become incorporated into the city limits—as Hyde Park, Englewood and Pullman, the two latter sending their representatives as early as 1886, while Hyde Park, Lake Forest and Evanston were represented from the first year, 1884.

*Dr. Norman Bridge died January 10, 1925, and Dr. David W. Graham February 9, 1925.

The local hospitals organizing is also noted—and because of interest in the local hospital, churches—though belonging to Chicago Presbytery—such as Waukegan, Pullman and Joliet withdraw their representatives from this hospital.

As the hospital grew in importance its opportunities for service were more fully appreciated by Chicago churches and individuals and the membership of the Ladies' Aid greatly increased. The city churches and most of the suburbs first represented still are active and to the original number have been added many more until 42, nearly half of the churches in Chicago Presbytery now show their interest in various ways. The active membership has grown from 75 to 264. The continuity of interest in families dating from the period of organization to the present time is gratifying. The first to be recorded is that of the Hamill family.

Dr. Robert Hamill—the first vice-president of the Board of Managers, was followed later by his son, Mr. Ernest Hamill, who has given 35 years of service accompanied by generous gifts. On the list as vice-president is the name of Mr. Chas. H. Hamill—grandson of Dr. Hamill and son of Mrs. Chas. D. Hamill, for 12 years president of the Ladies' Aid Society, whose daughter, Mrs. Edward Phelps, represents the Hamill family on this occasion.

No less honored both for service and gifts is the name of Drake. In the membership of the first Board of Managers was Mr. John B. Drake—while on the Ladies' Aid was Mrs. Drake, who at the time of her death was a vice-president of the board, a period of 27 years of active service. Mr. Drake senior's interest has been continued for 18 years on the Board of Managers by his son John B. Drake and in 1897 Mrs. Drake brought to the woman's work her young daughter, who, as Miss Heden V. Drake, we now honor in her mother's position as a vice-president of the Woman's Board.

There never has been a time when the McCormick family has not been represented in the work. Beginning on the first Board of Managers with Mr. Cyrus McCormick, Jr., as Recording Secretary and Mrs. McCormick, his mother, as a vice-president of the Ladies' Aid—and later and until her death the first Honorary President of the Woman's Board—the family interest has been continually maintained, though not always in a direct line. At present there is no one of the name on the Board of Managers, but on the Woman's Board Mrs. Robert and Mrs. Hamilton McCormick do honor to the name, the latter a vice-president.

One can but wonder how and when the hospital about which all this is written would have come had it not been for two families not mentioned—the Ross and the Jones families.

The Ross first for two reasons—because of Dr. Jos. P. Ross from whose brain evolved the thought of the hospital as Presbyterian and second, because of Mr. Tuthill King, father of Mrs. Ross, whose initial gift by attracting other gifts made possible the great philanthropy of which we are so proud. The first important gift to be so attracted was that of Mr. Daniel A. Jones, whose bequest augmented by the gift of his heirs resulted in the Memorial building in the chapel of which the Woman's Board holds its monthly meetings.

It was only for a brief time, however, that the name of King appears on the Board of Managers, for the report of 1886 records the death of both Mr. King and Mr. Jones. But Mrs. Ross, daughter of Mr. King and wife of Dr. Jos. P. Ross, was a charter member of the Ladies' Aid and in active membership until ill health compelled retirement. There was an interval of a few years when the name again appears in the Ladies' Aid with Miss Elizabeth Gates Ross as secretary of the society, a position held for many years. As Mrs. Robert Metz she and her sister, Mrs. Frederick L. Haskell, a vice-president of the Woman's Board, are in the third generation carrying on the traditions of the family.

Mr. Daniel A. Jones was not one of the Board of Managers, but the same report, 1886, that chronicles his death gives the name of Mrs. Jones as one of the vice-presidents of the Ladies' Aid and from then to the present time the family has continued its active interest. First through Mrs. O. S. Newell, daughter of Mr. Jones, for two years president of the society, now one of the Honorary Presidents, then the third generation in Mrs. C. F. Childs, daughter of Mrs. Newell, and even "unto the fourth" in Mrs. Lawrence Smith, great granddaughter of Mr. Jones.

The temptation is great to linger over the names that forty years ago were so prominent in all Presbyterian activities, hence are found in the annals of this hospital. Dr. and Mrs. K. D. Pearsons, Dr. Pearsons, for seven years president of the Board of Managers; Mrs. Pearsons, a vice-president of the Ladies' Aid; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Farwell of Lake Forest, Mrs. Farwell a charter member and one of the first vice-presidents of the Ladies' Aid; Mrs. A. F. Ferry of Lake Forest, their daughter, is present to honor the memory of her mother. Mr. Henry W. King, whose daughter, Mrs. C. K. Pomeroy, is now a vice-president of the Woman's Board. Mr. Nathan C. Orwith, father of Mrs. Ernest Hamill, an honorary vice-president of the Woman's Board. Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Kane, Mrs. Kane an active member until her death in 1917, a period of 38 years. Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Gray, who to Presbyterians of that

period, bring back memories of "The Interior," now the "Continent." Mr. and Mrs. La Fayette McWilliams, who are represented by their daughter, Mrs. Marsh. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuart. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes Forsyth. Mr. and Mrs. John S. Gould and Miss Frances Gould. Rev. and Mrs. W. G. Craig, D.D., of McCormick Seminary, and Miss Amelia Craig. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hale, Mr. Hale for many years treasurer of the Board of Managers. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Welling, Mrs. Welling now a vice-president of the Woman's Board. Mr. and Mrs. George R. Nichols, and a little later Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Day, Mr. Day for nearly 20 years president of the Board of Managers and Mrs. Day a vice-president and now one of the two honorary presidents of the Woman's Board. Mr. and Mrs. John B. Lord, Mr. Lord an ex-vice-president of the Board of Managers and Mrs. Lord a vice-president of the Woman's Board. Mr. and Mrs. Albert B. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Caldwell.

Our old time membership was further represented by Mrs. W. P. Dunn, who, after 29 years of active service, has retired to the honorary membership list, Mrs. Ephraim Banning, Mrs. F. B. Smith, Mrs. R. F. Goldsmith, Mrs. L. H. Holmes, Miss Anna Williams, and Miss Martha Gemmell.

The great advance in medical science and education in the past forty years is a marvelous history and the staff of this hospital has always been in the front ranks of such advance and brilliant as is the record and reputation of the staff of these later years it but follows the lead of the staff of the earliest period when its reputation was nation wide.

The same family interest noted in the Board of Managers from its inception finds its counterpart in four instances on the staff, hence we find Mrs. Ross, wife of Dr. Jos. P. Ross, on the Ladies' Aid, also Mrs. Knox, wife of Dr. John Suydam Knox; Mrs. E. H. Whitney, mother of Dr. E. W. Whitney, and Mrs. Graham, wife of Dr. David W. Graham, and a little later Dr. and Mrs. Henry B. Stehman. Dr. Stehman after some years as superintendent of the hospital was made a member of the staff.

To honor the memory of their father, Dr. Henry M. Lyman, for many years a member of the faculty and a member of the original staff of the hospital, two daughters, Mrs. Howard Greer and Miss Margaret Lyman are present. For the same reason, Mrs. C. C. Curtis, daughter of Dr. DeLasky Miller, and her daughter, Mrs. Walter Wilson, are present, also Mrs. Wm. T. Parkes, sister of Mrs. H. B. Stehman.

The record of 1925 will show ten such instances of mutual interest, and it is with a sense of deepest loss that the list may no

longer include, as it has for many years, the names of Dr. and Mrs. Sippy. But Dr. Bertram Sippy's great work on earth was closed in the summer of 1924.

This increased list does not mean that more Presbyterian doctors' wives have been aroused to interest but is partly due to the fact that at first the Ladies' Aid Society was composed entirely of women in "good and regular standing" in Presbyterian churches but the Woman's Auxiliary Board has arranged for a General Membership that welcomes women of other faiths who wish to give the same kind of service. And also the staff has increased in size three or four times.

A staff of a hospital may be ever so able, its reputation ever so brilliant, but it simply cannot function without its hand maid, the qualified trustworthy nurse. Most of the present members of the Woman's Board and perhaps some of the newer members of the Board of Managers do not know a Training School for Nurses existed in this hospital previous to the one which for 21 years has so ably functioned under the administration of its organizer, Miss M. Helena McMillan, but the facts are that the first year the nursing under the supervision of Miss A. E. Steere was cared for by 18 student nurses wearing the uniform of the Presbyterian Hospital Training School, "their term of service fixed at one year." Miss Steere severing her connection to accept a position with the Illinois Training School, it was decided to place the nursing of the hospital in the care of that school. The agreement lasted one year only when the hospital school was reorganized under the direction of Miss Marion H. Mitchell—and thereby occurs the first nursing romance known to the writer of this article and which is given here with the consent of the parties concerned.

In the same year (1886) that Miss Mitchell took charge of the nursing school, Dr. A. J. Ochsner, of Augustana Hospital was an interne in the Presbyterian Hospital, and later Miss Mitchell became Mrs. Ochsner—a title which after nearly forty years is still hers. So Dr. and Mrs. Ochsner may be charged or credited, as you please, with inoculating the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago with the germ cu-pi-di-tis, and doing it so thoroughly it has never lost its potency. Few internes have found themselves immune. One no longer wonders at an attack but simply asks "Who's Who?"

But there are other important factors that enter into the success of a hospital. There must be a head tactfully drawing together into unity of action the different divisions of service. This is the duty of the superintendent and the Presbyterian Hospital has been particularly fortunate in its superintendents, but five in

these many years and only two of long service. Of Mr. Asa Bacon, with whom we have worked in perfect accord for more than twenty years, I need say nothing now but leave his unblemished record to some future historian.

Dr. Henry B. Stehman gave fifteen years of service to the hospital in this capacity in its formative period when it had to prove both its need and its worth. Those were not the days when all the sick clamored for admittance to a hospital. Except under unusual conditions home was the place in which to be cared for. Dr. Stehman accomplished both objects but failing health compelled his removal to California and the record of his unselfish devotion to others afflicted even as he was is one of the twice told tales of Pasadena.

As the comfort of the ordinary home is dependent upon its housekeeping, particularly so is the comfort of the home whose whole purpose is the care of the sick. And again has this hospital been fortunate in the long service of two women who have held the position of matron or housekeeper. Of the faithful service of Miss Lucy Clark and her corps of able assistants with whom we are all so familiar, another who follows after me in the years to come must write, for I am to reminisce and so bring to your remembrance Miss Caroline M. Riedle who for seventeen years gave not only efficient service but educated the members of the Furnishing Committee by showing them the advantages of careful buying.

The committee was large in those days, for all money coming to the Ladies' Aid, not otherwise designated, was spent on furnishings, everything from kitchen utensils to necessities for the operating room. Hence, the committee as a whole was divided into sub-committees, in their turn spending days shopping with the matron. Nor did the matron's duties end with furnishings and cleaning, but hers was the task of providing the food for all who were housed under the hospital roof—making sure there were supplies on hand for special trays. Each floor had its under-housekeeper who reported the needs of the floor to the matron. The health of Miss Riedle becoming impaired she, too, moved to Pasadena where she is now living.

I am led to believe this Woman's Board has a somewhat unusual record in that it has never failed to remember that it was organized as an "aid" or an "auxiliary" and therefore its place is secondary to its superior, the Board of Managers, there never has been a serious difference of opinion but should a difference arise it would only need a getting together to understand motives to clarify the situation. From 1899 to 1900 a committee from the

Ladies' Aid met with the Board of Managers at the call of the latter, but since that date there has been no such committee. It probably seemed unnecessary.

(Since presenting this paper there has been such a conference and with marked success.)

The Woman's Board has no desire to boast of its achievements and that is not its purpose when it calls attention to the memorial tablet containing the names of donors of endowed rooms. Eighteen rooms have been endowed either by the women of this board or by members of their families. This number includes the three rooms endowed by the contributions of the Woman's Auxiliary Board. Eight beds have also been endowed entirely through the efforts of the Woman's Board.

The continuance of interest on the part of the women, the large attendance at the meetings in spite of the ever increasing difficulties of transportation is truly remarkable. And yet unlike Benj. Franklin in the conduct of his hospital meetings there is no fine of one size for absence, a smaller one for tardiness and never remitted, though the tardiness might be occasioned through stopping to successfully solicit a contribution for the hospital. If one doubts this interest compare this summary with any other to be found: Three Great Grandmothers, the two Honorary Presidents and the Chairman of the Furnishing Committee, thirty-five grandmothers, all in active membership, with approximately 100 grandchildren, one granddaughter, a student nurse in the Presbyterian Hospital School for Nurses (no race suicide on this board; be a Presbyterian), eighteen daughters and daughters-in-law, the president, Mrs. Perkins B. Bass, her sister, Miss Maltman and sister-in-law, Mrs. Jas. Maltman, all being descendants of Mrs. A. S. Maltman, a member of the early days, one granddaughter and one great granddaughter.

Long life to the Woman's Board with its grandmothers and great grandmothers, its daughters, granddaughters and great granddaughters and its in-betweens—the women who have mothered it from the beginning, two of whom have given 41 years of service, two 39 years, two 35 years, one 31 years, one 30 years, eight 25 or more years, and seven 20 or more years. Surely, the traditions of this auxiliary board to be an aid wherever service is called for are in safe and well trained hands.

UNIFIED ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMITTEES

By MRS. PERKINS B. BASS

The work of committees has been so distinctly carrying on the work begun by the old time members of whom you have heard, that when I recall how nearly alike the reports have been, I am impressed with the foresight of those who originally made the plan—the aim being to enlist the many friends in however small degree, to contribute money and personal service, and with their offerings to help mitigate the mental and spiritual as well as physical suffering of patients who are unable to pay. New committees have been made only to cover distinct needs, an evolution that took place automatically as needs increased at the same time cutting off unnecessary work the ground plan remaining the same. It suggests the old question of the philosopher concerning the deer which is noted for its fleetness—have its legs become so slim by much running, or were its legs made slim in order that it might run swiftly. Have our committees and parliamentary regime been shaved down to essentials by the seriousness and importance of our work, or were there only the essentials in the first place, in order that we might run swiftly and accomplish much.

I am going to give the reports from the standpoint of the patient but the committees and officers will recognize themselves and it should be a satisfaction to them, as experienced by the young woman from the English town who married a man of public interest. They were back from their wedding trip, all the town turned out to see them. To the bridegroom's question as to whether it did not make her very happy, she replied, "Oh, yes, very. It would be perfect if I could only be standing by the side of the road and see ourselves go by."

The report of the secretary shows for the 41st Annual Meeting an enrollment of 264 including pastors' wives, honorary members and non-resident members. The average attendance was 72. Mrs. Aiken was present at every meeting during the year, Mrs. B. E. Fiske, Mrs. H. M. Curtis, Miss Agnes Liddell and Miss Annie Brown at all but one. There have been added 19 new members and we have had 18 resignations and lost one member by death, Mrs. Alice Stevens of the Campbell Park Church.

The corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Carl Pfanstiehl, reports that the year's work has been much the same as usual, letters sent to members on joining the Board or resigning, letters of sympathy and letters to members transferred to the honorary mem-

bership list. The real work of the office seems to be keeping the bulletin list up to date as it includes many more names than the membership of the board. The donors to Occupation Therapy Department receive the Bulletin for one year. Mrs. ReQua, Treasurer, sends in each month a list of donors to the fund. The bulletin list, increasing on this account, now numbers about 50 more than a year ago.

The treasurer's report, which really makes the wheels go round, is apt to be uninteresting except to those, and they are many, who have had their part in collecting the \$23,765.92 received or in spending the \$19,327.12 disbursed. The Hospital Report will give the detailed Treasurer's Report.

It has been said that the egotism of a letter, the personality of the writer, is the charm that colors the common places described. We take it for granted that all present here today represent a part in our work, therefore I take the liberty of stressing the personality of my workers, I am proud to call them mine, which has made all our solicitations so successful. The Scotchman's prayer might be appropriate here: "God gie us a good conceit wi ourselves."

The workings of the committees I will give, in a concrete example of just where and how the contacts are made with our patients who for the time being need our help. A young mother, a stranger so far as knowing where to go for information or treatment, terrified at the name hospital, is willing to take her small boy, little more than a baby, with a serious heart condition, to the welfare station for examination. The gravity of the situation is recognized and she is sent to our Social Service department where Miss Breeze calls in one of the medical experts in children's department. During the interview Miss Breeze gets a fair insight into conditions of the home from which the boy comes, and finds out that the small salary of the father, now ill and out of work, does not warrant any charge. The interne is delegated to take the little chap to children's ward. On the walls of this ward there are four bronze tablets bearing the names Cheer Up Bed No. 1, Cheer Up Bed No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4. These beds have been established and are supported by the Sunday School Children's offerings year after year. There are also three beds marked Tag Day Bed No. 1, Tag Day Bed No. 2 and Tag Day Bed No. 3. These beds are established and supported by part of our collections on Tag Day. The treatment of our small boy begins right there and continues with the best of science and the best of care at his service for nothing—through your effort.

During the boy's stay in the hospital the mother becomes acquainted with Miss Breeze and confides to her that another child is expected, and asks information and help that it may be born well. The prenatal nurse, supported by our Tag Day Fund is put upon her case, making visits in her home and prescribing a line of action most helpful. The mother and the boy who is now convalescing are sent to spend some weeks at Arden Shore Summer Camp, Miss Breeze being in touch with the various vacation camps. Fresh air, good food, and pleasant surroundings do wonders for both, but the mother is obliged to come to the hospital as a patient, for a long tedious treatment. This is a time when the Occupation Department does a splendid work. Idle hands and worried mind, often blank, are not helpful in making a strong physical condition. She is able to go up to the work shop on the roof with the chart of the physician in charge, prescribing what exercise she may and may not have. In some cases rug weaving is beneficial and most interesting, but not here. So she works on the basket weaving and is thrilled to have accomplished some simple article which she may take home, but it is her delight when Miss Brainerd discovers that she would love to sew and make things for the new child. The effort is tedious, but interesting, and she learns to sew, and later is actually able to do the family sewing successfully, for herself, and the children at home. On days that she cannot come up to the shop, some simple work is taken to her bedside, that she may occupy her hand and mind. On Monday around come our Library workers, each week a different group of eight from some church, bringing the library carts, designed and made in our own shop, and lately one of a luxurious new model presented by a doctor, a patient from another city. The women recommend appropriate books and visit a bit if the patients seem inclined. Our committees find it an education for themselves too, for no one will try twice ignorantly to recommend books to some of the wideawake patients in the wards and it is a pleasure and pride to keep in touch with book reviews, if not with the books themselves. Often the patient is loath to let the library lady leave and begs her to come again without fail. When it seems special, they report the cases to the visiting committee, who try to fit themselves into this opportunity to do a humble ministry which also comforts and heals. One visitor in telling a patient a long time in bed, that she was leaving for Florida, was touched by the remark that "she would love to see the orange trees", so the visitor jotted that down in her mind and later mailed to Miss Breeze a small box of oranges with orange blossoms en-

closed, that the sick one might have that personal touch from some one who cared. With these occasional visits and occupations the days of the week for our patients are speeded along, until Saturday when the Entertainment Committee have an entertainment in the chapel. The wheel chairs crowded together hold an unusual audience. On one of these days Miss McMillan and I sat at one side enjoying the remarkable singing of a young boy whose voice had the unusual appeal of the organ tone, rare in a boy's voice. A large foreign looking woman was sobbing as though her heart would break, weeping tears into her grey chair blanket. Even Miss McMillan, who has seen much, could not stand it any longer and wended her way among the chairs, spoke to the woman, offering to take her from the room if anything was the matter. But no, there was nothing the matter. She did not wish to leave, it had just touched the depths of her heart and with the sobbing was loosened the burden of loneliness, and soon she was composed, enjoying the other charming numbers offered on the program.

Every Sunday the patients come in their wheel chairs to the chapel service in this room. The one audience where the men claim it as their special service, and the Chaplain, Dr. Ware, gives the message that often touches the heart, when in brighter days, a minister could not gain access. Mrs. Ware, a musician, and composer, of reputation in Chicago music circles, has undertaken to provide a soloist for every service and here in this stricken group a singer finds such inspiration and appeal as rarely can be approached. There is always and has been for years every Sunday morning a large bouquet of flowers. It is put here in memory of a beautiful mother who knew and who I believe now knows, one thing that will give a "down and outer" the hold on life, by which he may begin to regain his place on the road to health and better life. In commemoration of that mother's last day in her home here, the daughter this year has established a permanent fund of \$3,000 to provide forever, the flower for each patient who is so far convalescent that he can be at this service. One Sunday when distributing these flowers a big fellow in heavy bandages, in his wheel chair to whom it seemed too trivial to offer a small flower, waited around until the audience had nearly disappeared, and when asked if someone was coming to help him back to his bed, he looked at the single flower left and said, "Could I have that rose to take back to the fellow in the bed next to me? He couldn't come." Does all this give you an idea of the look into the heart that we gain, from this work, that we cannot keep from doing—

that we feel inspired to do under the patronage of Presbyterian Hospital?

I have outlined our patients' days for you, until she comes to her days of operation which prove most serious and in those dark hours of pain when constant care and oversight is essential to augment the care that is always given, when life and death are battling so evenly that every second must be guarded, there appears a special nurse, called the special ward nurse, who is employed by the hospital for just these times. The time of three such nurses is completely filled now and Mr. Bacon could use nine. She is detailed to that patient for the critical forty-eight hours following the operation, and belongs to her just as much as does the private nurse of a wealthy patient by virtue of his means. Sometimes the patient is a foreigner who cannot understand why she must suffer, why the doctor does not stop the pain and the fact that the nurse is hers, and perhaps she can only feel the touch of her hands is the greatest touch of humanity she has ever known. It seems sometimes to be the only grip on life that holds the patient here, and if it is not able to hold the sick one back from the brink, I am sure it has comforted many, down through the dark unknown, and helped them up on the other side. A beloved former treasurer, Mary Reed, left us a bequest of \$10,000 toward the support of a ward nurse. She always coveted every unattached contribution for this purpose and further has shown her great interest in its continued support by leaving this generous sum that it might keep on working for the cause so dear to her heart.

We hear of the strong arm of the law, but Miss Breeze, too, has a strong and a long arm and actuated by her head and her heart and with Presbyterian Hospital back of her she was able to bring back to his duty from California an erring husband to support his family. In this Chapel, one day, there took place a strange wedding ceremony performed by Mr. Ware, the Chaplain. It was not only the fact that this couple went through a wedding ceremony, but that Miss Breeze and Miss Falls had brought them to the state of mind where they were willing to right a wrong by saving a child from disgrace and Miss Breeze felt that a family was saved. Her department had had an average of 136 cases each month, not mentioning the prenatal cases, visits in the home 102, calls in the office 340 per month, cases known in the department before 1924, 321, new cases 435, making a total of 756, prenatal cases brought into the hospital, 189, cases elsewhere 22, new cases examined 210, cases under care 241, prenatal cases 294, office calls,

4097. Home visits 1230; letters read, 617; written, 754. There were 1129 cooperations with 111 organizations, 272 people were referred to other organizations. Infant Welfare, 173; Visiting Nurse, 15; Convalescent Home for Women and Children, 14; Central Free Dispensary, 12; Arden Shore Camp, 12; Holiday Home, Lake Geneva, 16. Of great assistance also are Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, Illinois Hygiene, Red Cross Veterans' Bureau, churches, settlements and dispensaries, United charities, Catholic charities, Jewish charities, and all convalescent homes. To help in this department is the income from a sum set aside by one of our members many years ago before Social Service was the name given to this work, "to follow up discharge patients and help to reestablish them in their home and communities."

To keep in touch with the school of Nursing which should in every hospital have the support of the Woman's Board, is one of our great pleasures. The education and training of the nurses can safely be left to Miss McMillan, her associates and the splendid medical staff. Perhaps you do not know that the health of the students is carefully looked after by members of the medical staff, any trouble corrected and hospital care given when needed.

Our membership in the Central Council for Nursing Education aids in disseminating information concerning opportunities in nursing and helps to bring the right type of young women not only into our own school, but into all schools of nursing where proper standards are maintained.

The student nurses have organizations for relaxation and spiritual betterment. The Y. W. C. A. operates in a school of nursing much as in any other college or community of young women. The Florence Nightingale chorus I do not need to define, but the chorus is a wonderful element in the pleasure and morale of the school. The annual public concert held March 4, 1924, netted \$1,281 for the endowment fund.

The Alumnae Association has established a periodic sale of used and discarded household articles, from overcoats and hair switches to plumbing supplies. The proceeds go toward the great goal of the million dollar endowment of the school. The income of this fund will be used in numberless ways; for instance, to establish a fund to send members of the staff to other institutions or to valuable conventions to study methods in use elsewhere; to further improve teaching methods, and to purchase much needed class-room equipment. The present amount of the endowment fund is \$7,997.73. Two contributions of \$1,000 each have been given to the fund during the year. One by a graduate of the

class of 1914, Mrs. W. B. Lloyd, and the second by a friend, a member of the Woman's Board.

The student nurses are working with the Woman's Board to contribute toward the endowment of a ward nurse. A yearly sale of hand-made articles this year netted the fund \$365.

By paying the expenses of a student nurse to the annual meeting of the graduate nurses of Illinois held at Champaign in October our Board made it possible for the school to be represented and also for the delegate to bring back inspiration.

A loan fund of from ten to fifteen dollars a month is carried by the Board. This money is to be returned without interest as soon as possible after graduation and so far has been repaid punctiliously. During the past year five students have been so assisted and approximately five hundred dollars has been returned to the treasury by graduates.

Missionary students are granted ten dollars a month, which is a gift. Three such scholarships are being carried. At the October meeting, Miss Gertrude Kellogg, class of 1918, in this country on furlough, and now a post-graduate student at Columbia University, addressed the women on her hospital work in Fenchow Hospital, China, where she had shown great facility for organization, management of the hospital and establishing a school of nursing for native women.

The present student enrollment is 227, a proportion of the students being distributed to affiliated institutions for preparation in the specialties offered. During the year groups of student nurses have been delegated to the Visiting Nurse Association, the Infant Welfare Society, to Rural Nursing under the Bureau of Social Service of Cook County, to Chicago Lying-In Hospital, The Children's Memorial, Durand Contagious and the Chicago State Hospital as well as to the General Free Dispensary and the Out Obstetrical Department of Rush Medical College.

Holidays have been observed, including the birthday of the school and the annual home coming. The party for children of the neighborhood selected by the Social Service Department was held December 22 at Sprague Home. Besides these children there were the children of hospital employees. The nurses trimmed the tree and entertained the guests. Every child of the 100 received a small gift from the nurses, an inexpensive toy and a basket containing an orange and candy. We give special appreciation to the young women of the Service club who assisted the nurses in giving this party, presenting each child with a useful gift and contributing \$30 toward the refreshments.

The School is again indebted to Mr. Ernest Hamill for the Christmas dinner, a most generous contribution which he has made for a number of years.

Special mention is made by Miss McMillan, in her report, of the kindness of Miss Drake, Chairman of the School of Nursing committee and appreciation expressed to her and other members of the Board.

The committees which furnish funds for these projects are: First, Associate membership; Miss Stillwell, Chairman, collected \$1,757, contributed by 32 churches; Fourth Church leading and Highland Park, second. The aim of this committee is to get funds in small amounts from many women of Chicago Presbyterian churches, with the two-fold idea of helping the work and of interesting Presbyterian women by the fact of their having a part in this work. This money is part of our general fund, mostly for Social Service, but budgeted each year to help in all our departments.

Child's Free Bed: Mrs. Main is so identified with this work of teaching the Sunday School children the part they should and do take in caring for others. It is an early lesson in the teaching of Christianity. It has been argued that the modern institution which would have caused the greatest awe 500 years ago is the 10-cent store. I submit instead the wonderful Child's Free Bed movement, founded and maintained by even smaller amounts than 10c per capita, from the Presbyterian Sunday School children of Chicago Presbytery, guided by the executive head of our Chairman. One Sunday School child's Easter pennies couldn't do this thing. One Sunday School child having learned that Christ taught caring for the sick, couldn't do this. But all pulling together, has accomplished much. One person would be discouraged by the hopelessness of his small resources having any effect on the suffering of humanity, but by cooperation plus the blessing, the loaves and the fishes are multiplied to meet the need.

Donations were received from 73 schools of Chicago Presbytery, four of them contributing for the first time. Also through the New Era movement, three others—Lutheran of Leland, Iowa, Presbyterian Schools of Lenox, Iowa, and Scotland, Nebraska.

Fourth Church is credited with largest gift—\$300.31; Rogers Park a close second—\$289.68 and Evanston First, takes third place, \$189.68. Total receipts for year 1924, \$2,821.98, exceeding any previous year by \$448.87.

Four beds endowed by Presbyterian Sunday Schools are now in operation and Cheer Up Bed No. 5 is well started.

Contributors' Fund: The idea originated with Mrs. Blair to permit friends of the hospital other than Presbyterians to contribute to a good work. The co-chairmen of this year's committee is Mrs. Dan Burnham and Mrs. James Maltman. Amount collected, \$2,356.

Pledge Fund: Mrs. Ezra Warner, Chairman, Miss Leach, Vice-Chairman. Report shows total increase of over \$300 more than last year, amounting to \$3,806.25.

For some years our board has not given any public entertainments, balls or bazaars, the members preferring to contribute what they can afford toward the total amount to be spent on our year's work. In this fund we feel the loss of contributions from former members who have died, and we must look to the new members to increase their subscriptions as their interest increases with the years they serve on this board. We cannot fill the places of those devoted members but we can fulfill the promise of their lives. We can *give* in order that their work may carry on and be the more effective.

Tag Day: The day that is hard on our workers of 100 boxes—but the results so necessary to the furthering of the work for the babies and children. Mrs. Tucker, general chairman, collected \$2,129.07.

This fund takes care of three free beds for children, provides the prenatal nurse whose work does much to instruct mothers and bring babies into the world, stronger and better; a half-time kindergarten who gives instruction when needed for long cases, and provides entertainment and employment for convalescent children under the supervision of Miss Brainerd of Occupation Therapy. Mrs. James Simpson is Chairman of the Childrens' Department and has as assistants Miss Fowler, Mrs. Burnham and Mrs. Dixon. She has provided numberless comforts for these babies, who have such a hold upon her sympathy. The beautiful decoration of the rooms was her gift of a former year. Miss Morley is the nurse in charge.

The Chairman of the Library Committee reports that the members of the committee are most faithful and she believes their work reaches the individual patient more than any other committee of the Board. We much regret our continued losses, but we see no way out of the difficulty. The gifts of books and magazines from ladies of the Board have been most generous and we thank one and all. Our distributions for the year 1924 were 4,801. Number of Mondays, 51; losses of library books, 73, and of our

own at least 100. We are looking forward to an even better year for 1925 and trust the keen interest continues.

Mrs. Aiken also reports that because she has been engaged the entire afternoons at the desk, she feels that her enthusiasm for the success of the committee is not out of place. The Secretary's report gives Mrs. Aiken as present every meeting of the Board and I believe she has been present every Monday of the 51 mentioned for the entire afternoon in this very vital work which she does so gladly. Mrs. Huston's song of Happy Little Sal, moves me to say without being too familiar that Mrs. Aiken signs herself Sally Aiken and I suppose she dislikes the nickname of Sal, but the charming little Sal who was so busy doing the necessary homey things to make others comfortable and happy, may be in another kind of work than the one mentioned in the song. We all hand our appreciation to Mrs. Aiken.

The work of Visiting Committee, Miss Maltman, Chairman, has been almost entirely merged with the Library Committee, as has been explained, except for Miss Breeze's cases.

The history of the Occupational Therapy Department for the past year has not been exceptional or unusual in any way. The friendly help of everyone in the institution and the interest of Mrs. McCormick and Mrs. ReQua and the other members of the Woman's Auxiliary Board have been the foundation of the department's contribution to the life of the hospital. The usual number of medical and surgical cases have been treated with always gratifying results.

A small fund, Mrs. Patterson, Chairman, called the Children's Memorial Fund, in memory of George Cormack, grows each year, principally by the contributions of children of Woodlawn Park Sunday School and by families who wish to commemorate some child's anniversary by making life more bearable for some unfortunate child who is being cared for in the hospital. There are certain comforts, that under the circumstances, are necessities, for these handicapped children and still are not provided for by any ordinary hospital fund. These find fulfillment from this memorial fund.

Delicacy Committee, Mrs. Mentzer, Chairman, has through her chairmen in various churches collected \$768.15 money and

4,260 glasses of jelly	8 packages cereal
220 quarts of grape juice	29 pints pickles
245 pints canned fruit.	19 jars Mellin's food
21 cans vegetables	3 pints honey.
12 oranges	

From wholesale firms :

501 pounds turkey	20 pounds stuffed dates
50½ pounds bacon	1 barrel cranberries
63 pounds hams	3 cases of oranges
80 loaves of bread	101 pounds mixed nuts
2 cases of eggs	2 boxes of figs
6 gallons oysters	2 boxes of raisins
5 bunches of bananas	3 boxes Xmas holly and plants.

This is a committee that probably has more contributors than any other one committee, for most anyone can give a glass of jelly or an orange, or a bottle of grape juice, even though they cannot give what so many generously give—the money to provide fresh fruit or other luxury in the winter. It is not necessary to tell you again that these delicacies are given to our ward patients. The food for private patients is a problem treated much as a hotel problem, except that a hotel in charging the price per day, provides only a room, and what good would only a room do for a hospital patient? There is constant trained care, which is what they are here for, and whatever food is prescribed by the physician is included in the care. Naturally the price paid in the ward does not permit of luxuries and our Delicacy Fund provides as much as is possible.

The Furnishing Committee, Mrs. Curtis, Chairman. I believe there is in some state a law governing the length of sheets. I am quite sure Mrs. Curtis and her Linen Committee could operate successfully in any state for she knows just how long a sheet must be, so that when an ordinary person pulls it up over his shoulders his feet do not embarrass you by sticking out at the foot. She also knows how wide a sheet, or rather I should say how narrow a sheet may be—that a patient is not in the cold if he pulls up his poor knees to rest them. She also knows how wonderful a small pillow feels to tuck in at the back, into the hole left by some missing anatomy of which he has been relieved. She provides a comforting shade for electric light and chooses many things for comfort and fairly good looks, so far as a hospital laundry will permit. She collects soap wrappers—7,860 of them—and Mr. Kirk and Son in exchange gives us fine silver and threw in a lovely gift this year of four dozen teaspoons. Mrs. George R. Nichols and Mrs. H. O. Johnston have long been her colleagues, but Mrs. Johnston has moved to Milwaukee. Miss Jenks keeps track of the sewing done by the churches. Hospital

gowns, 1,058; tray cloths and napkins, 3,374, which any woman would hate to make, but of which we must have plenty. Mrs. Charles Hutchinson gave this committee a generous check of \$100 to buy material for gowns, knowing what a luxury this would be in nursing care. Mrs. Nichols of this committee gave a generous check to purchase waste baskets.

The committee purchased 41 yards of cretonne, 30 yards Belgian linen for slip covers, 1,680 sheets and 1,440 pillow slips at a cost of about \$3,000.

Oak Park branch of Needlework Guild of America, also the Chicago branch, contributed generously articles of use to Miss Breeze's department. We acknowledge these gifts with sincere thanks.

Thanksgiving Linen Committee, Mrs. Hackney, Chairman, has a member in each church. The contribution this year amounted to \$1,336 and \$250 in linen from 24 churches. Mrs. Thomas Lyon of Fourth Church collected the largest amount, though many churches gave good contributions. Oak Park church committee had a tea at the home of Mrs. Shorey, and Hyde Park at Miss Gilchrist's. It is a pleasure to give an offering of linen at Thanksgiving and it is a great pleasure to be the recipient of the piles of snowy linens and towels so donated.

The Entertainment Committee, Mrs. Pollock, Chairman, reports that her work has been accomplished sometimes with difficulty, but always the joy of service mounts higher and higher. This comes when we see worn faces light up and hear trembling lips offer whole-hearted thanks for an afternoon of entertainment. We are indebted to Miss Helen Hedges and Miss Lillian Magnuson of the Lake View Musical Society for a great musical treat. A program was given by the Little Artist Pupils of the American Conservatory of Music under the direction of Miss Wilhour of the Faculty. Miss Liddell of the Ninth Church arranged her usual lovely Scotch program. Miss Catherine Bly Mesch, Choir Director of the Drexel Park church, gave two entertainments with a chorus of 30 voices; also a violinist and the Drexel Park male quartet and two professionals, Sammy Gilbraith, Scotch comedian, and Miss Ferguson, artist on the xylophone. We thank Mrs. Agnes White for securing these programs. Also Mr. Walter Davidson of Union church, Hinsdale, for an enjoyable program. Another group, consisting of those who come to us on short notice when artists fail us, in order that patients may not be disappointed, have our sincere appreciation.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. Bacon and to Miss McMillan

for their unfailing help. The Christmas program provided by Mr. Bacon was given on Christmas Eve.

Chapel Music: Mrs. Ware acknowledged the services of musicians from following churches: Drexel Park, Edgewater, Hebron, Buena Memorial, Austin First, Belden Avenue. Eleanor Clubs and The Bethany Girls have been an unfailing source of emergency assistance, particularly at special seasons such as Easter, Children's Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. These students have given delightfully of their talents and more than one has asked to return. They usually leave the chapel in a spirit of gladness for their own health and for this opportunity of expending some of it.

Especial mention should be made of the devotion of Mr. Laubisch, President of the Choir Organization of Buena Memorial Church, since he assumed the duty of supplying a singer for the first Sunday of each month. Miss Beck, a nurse in training, has supplied accompaniments and played for the hymns most acceptably.

The Chairman of the Bulletin Committee, Mrs. Ernest E. Irons, reports the usual January, June and October numbers of the Bulletin—1,700 copies in all—have been issued this year at a total cost of \$366.68, including envelopes and postage.

Among the outstanding articles, "The Medical Schools of the University of Chicago," by Dr. Frank Billings, in the January number; "Convalescent Care a Community Need in Chicago," by Amy M. Hamburger, and "One Life to Live," by Rev. Chas. W. Gilkey, in the June number; and the second article on our Scholarship nurses, "Nurses in Foreign Mission Service," by Mrs. David W. Graham, in the October number. We are grateful to Mr. Bacon at the hospital for addressing and mailing the Bulletins.

We have a birthday box for our birthday pennies—a selfish fund, just to send to ourselves once in a while a smile or a few flowers in case of sickness or sadness or sometimes an occasion of joy. It has amounted in all to \$50 this year. Mrs. Penfield, a former corresponding secretary, has been the custodian, but during her continued absence Miss Belle Dunham is in charge of the fund. We could not spend hospital funds on ourselves, no matter how much it might alleviate pain.

The room for ministers and missionaries, Mrs. Belfield originally chairman, endowed years ago by the Board of North-West and Woman's Board of Hospital, is another case of foresight of our earlier members. Those who have occupied the room it has been the great privilege of the hospital to serve, and to minister

to those who have spent their lives in the ministry for others, is our attempt to show appreciation.

There is an uncanny relation between hospital and minister—expressed by the old doctor who sent no bill to a minister for much service to the minister's family. Upon taking the doctor to task for omitting his bill the doctor replied very earnestly, If you will guarantee to keep me out of hell I'll do my best to keep your family out of heaven and we'll call it square.

Our Board could not accomplish all this if it were not that the hospital is here as host, the field for our work; that its integrity is above reproach and the staff and nursing force a joy to be associated with and perhaps to have a small part in helping them to give the human touch. The Board of Managers, with Mr. Shaw, as President, Mr. Bacon and his office staff, Miss McMillan and her associates, Miss Clark and her assistants, all in their departments, showing such keen appreciation of every effort on our part, Mr. Day, former President of the Hospital, a sponsor of every project for good, our contributors in practically every church in the Presbytery, pastors whose enthusiasm is reflected invariably in their church contributions, pastors' wives whose membership on our Board means so much, though many cannot attend meetings their work in their churches is indeed vital, our other members and special committees—for them all how I would like to be permitted to say to the guardsmen at the gate, "If they have done nothing else, dear God, they have done this in Thy name, impelled by Thy spirit of love of humanity." Two verses complete the report.

" 'Taint the guns or armament
Or the funds that they can pay
But the close cooperation
That makes them win the day.

It 'aint the individual
Nor the army as a whole,
But the everlasting team work
Of every blooming soul."

IN MEMORIAM

The Woman's Board sorrows in the loss of one of its members, Mrs. George M. Willets, of the Fourth Church, who died January 10, in the hospital.

The flag at half-mast at the Hospital testified to the fact that the entire hospital family to which our Board belongs, shares with Mrs. Graham the loss of her husband, Dr. D. W. Graham. His long and faithful service to college and hospital made him a part of both institutions, with a large place in the hearts of all.

The number of patients admitted into The Presbyterian Hospital for the month of January was 882; the number of days' treatment was 11,938, of which number 3,059 days were entirely free.

The charity work for the period reached an approximate total of \$13,244.22. This amount includes both entirely free and part-paid work.

ASA S. BACON,
Superintendent.

The per capita cost of all public library facilities in Chicago last year was 45 cents as compared with \$1.08 and \$1.10 in Detroit and Cleveland. In spite of handicaps, 10,613,000 books were distributed, going ahead of New York with its splendid endowment.

The Library Board has never had a deficiency, but does need a larger appropriation in order to render the service which Chicago has a right to demand.

CARL RODEN,
Chicago Public Library.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Homecoming at the Sprague Home on November 11 was the usual happy reunion. Music contributed by the students and several fancy dances by Mrs. Saffer's little daughter enlivened the afternoon; and in the evening the assembly room was given over to dancing. Greetings from those away from Chicago made us realize even more the significance of the day. A cable was received from Honolulu from Esther King Black, Ella Gasman Currey, Theresa Moran, Wilma Judson, and Jessie Eyman. The Madison group—Helen Denne, Lila Fletcher, Blanda Sampson Meier, Esther Wang, Mildred Lunde, Verda Hickcox, Beatrice Bozarth, Pearl Riley, and Dorothea Elliker, surprised us with its many new names. Eula Butzerin and Eleanor Zuppann, who are doing Public Health work in Minneapolis, sent congratulations and a reminder of the meeting of the National League of Nursing Education there in June. A message came from Estelle Koch, Superintendent of Nurses, City Hospital, Cleveland. These with the many faces old and new gave us all an intimate sense of security and unity in our school.

The Annual Bazaar, held in the Chapel of the Hospital on December 1, gave to the Memorial Ward Nurse Fund three hundred and sixty-five dollars.

At the Annual meeting of the Alumnae Association, the following officers were elected:

<i>President</i>	Jean Martin
<i>First Vice-President</i>	Mary Louise Morley
<i>Second Vice-President</i>	Flora Schrankle
<i>Recording Secretary</i>	Louise Brown
<i>Treasurer</i>	Glyde Leach
<i>Corresponding Secretary</i>	Anna Ekdahl

Directors

Ruth Brown	Charlotte Landt
Mary Dickson	Edith Stehle
	Helen Munson.

Under the auspices of the Alumnae Association for the benefit of the Endowment Fund, a luncheon was served at the Food Craft Shop on South Michigan Avenue on January 28. About twenty-five dollars were cleared.

The next Rummage Sale will take place early in April. Why

not get out your things now and send them to the Sprague Home? Any little thing will help!

A six weeks' course of advanced study for graduate nurses will be inaugurated at the University of Chicago during June and July. It is given under the direction of the Illinois League of Nursing Education and will include both the administrative and teaching aspect. Credit for the course may be applied towards a bachelor degree. Miss Laura Logan, Dean of the Illinois Training School for Nurses and President of the National League of Nursing Education, has been chosen as the person peculiarly equipped to take charge of this work. With her Bachelor of Arts degree from a college in Nova Scotia, she took her nursing training at Mount Sinai, New York City. She received her Bachelor of Science degree later from Teacher's College, Columbia University. She organized and carried for ten years the school of nursing of the University of Cincinnati, so is eminently qualified by both experience and academic preparation.

The Alumnae Association has decided to offer a scholarship for the six weeks' summer course at the University of Chicago. Candidates will be passed upon by an advisory board of the Alumnae. Applications may be sent to the secretary of the Alumnae Association.

The Nursing Institute given for several years by the Illinois League of Nursing Education will be held as usual the last two weeks in August. Miss May Kennedy, as in former years, will be the Director.

Ella Gimmedstad, 1923, is doing Public Health Nursing in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Geda Myhre, 1922, stopped a few days in Chicago on her way to Madison, where she plans to take up work in the University as well as do part time nursing in the hospital.

Gertrude Perlman, 1919, is engaged in Visiting Nursing in Minneapolis, and writes enthusiastically of her work.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Betz (Martha Gagelmann), 1921, are at home at The Shelton, New York City.

Josephine Fish, 1911, is taking a course in Public Health Nursing at the University of Iowa. She plans after finishing to engage in Public Health Nursing in California.

Ella Van Horn, 1921, is also studying Public Health Nursing at the University of Iowa.

Hazel Taylor, 1921, is attending the Language School at Nanking, China, preparatory to entering the mission field. Her note holds only interest and anticipation for the future.

Mary Bissett, 1916, writes of her work at Ellen Lavine Graham Hospital at Haichow, China, where "most of the cases are such as we should rarely see in America." "The vicious circle of poverty, ignorance, dirt, superstition, etc., work havoc in these bodies as well as in their souls." Of the bound feet which to most of us seem past history, she says, "If anyone tells you that the women of China no longer have bound feet, you will find that they are talking about the south of China. Our women and girls, except the few who have been touched by Christian influence, all have bound feet; and so many add to this a tubercular bone condition." "Such a superstition as that a little straw burned on the fontanelle of a new born babe will keep away the devil of Titanus brings the little thing to us with an infected blister on its head and likely also an infected cord which is unprotected by a dressing." She looks forward to the time when a second nurse at the hospital will make it possible to devote more time to district and child welfare work outside in an effort at health education.

Mary Cutler, 1916, has resigned her position at Children's Memorial Hospital and will be at home for several months.

A letter has come from Winifred McLeod, 1907, from Port Huron, Michigan, where she is resting after her stay at the Presbyterian Hospital. She speaks optimistically of her recovery which, though slow, seems assured and she tells of her early return to her own home in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Johanna Keiser, 1921, who has been doing missionary work at the Mary Allen Hospital, Gray Hawk, Kentucky, has been a patient at the Presbyterian Hospital.

MARRIAGES

Meta Jane Elliott,, 1918, to Mr. John V. Kapp, December 18, 1924. At home, 844 North East Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois.

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Willis Miner (Julia Flaathen), 1920, a daughter, on September 4, 1924.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Patterson (Cozzette Zoller), 1922, a son, Robert Clayton, on December 7, 1924.

To Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Mills (Jessie Carlson), 1922, a daughter, Marian, on January 27, 1925.

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Subscriptions, 50 Cents a Year, may be sent to Asa Bacon, Superintendent, The Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, or to Mrs. Wm. Coffeen, Hinsdale, Ill.

EDITORIAL NOTE

At each meeting of the Woman's Board through the spring we have had a speaker who has presented in non-technical terms different phases of work connected with the hospital. These talks have cleared puzzling points for us all and brought much information of the work that our Board does not directly touch. In this issue we publish two of these talks and in a future issue will complete the series.

We were fortunate that Dr. Gladys Dick could come to us to tell of the work which she and her husband, Dr. George Dick, a member of our staff, have done on scarlet fever. This work was carried out by them at the John McCormick Institute for Infectious Diseases, which, like our hospital, is one of the affiliated institutions of Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago. It was founded and endowed by Mr. Harold F. McCormick and Mrs. Rockefeller McCormick in memory of their son, Jack, who died from scarlet fever.

The Gorgas Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine has recommended the Doctors Dick for the Nobel Prize in Medicine for 1925. It states: "It is especially imperative that the public become informed of this discovery and convinced of its value, just as it is of antitoxin for diphtheria and vaccination for smallpox. To the nation their work means an increase in economic value of thousands of citizens."

SCARLET FEVER

BY GLADYS HENRY DICK, M. D.

In order to control a disease by either preventive or curative measures, it is first necessary to know its cause. In a contagion such as scarlet fever, it is important to identify the germ that is responsible for the infection; learn how it enters the body; what abnormal conditions it produces, and how spontaneous recovery takes place. With this knowledge it may be possible to prevent the germ entering the body, or to produce artificially the conditions that result in immunity or in recovery.

There are many different kinds of bacteria harbored in the body during health, and, in disease, both the number and variety of bacteria may be greatly increased. The problem of isolating the particular kind of germ that causes the disease from others that are accidentally present may be extremely difficult. The investigator must always bear in mind that besides the types of bacteria recognized, there may be others that escape discovery because they are too small to be seen even with the most powerful microscope, or because they cannot be grown outside of the human body.

There are many possible sources of error in determining the cause of any disease, and a wrong conclusion may indefinitely delay progress in controlling epidemics. To avoid as many mistakes as possible, certain requirements have been established as essential to the proof that a given germ is responsible for a disease. These requirements were formulated by Koch, the discoverer of the tubercle bacillus, and they are known as Koch's laws.

When Dr. Dick and I began work on scarlet fever, the requirements of Koch's laws had not been fulfilled by any of the bacteria associated with the disease. It was not until 1923, after eleven years of work, that we succeeded in demonstrating that scarlet fever is caused by a certain kind of hemolytic streptococcus. The streptococcus is a spherical germ which grows in chains. Under the microscope, it resembles a string of minute beads. There are various types of streptococci. The hemolytic streptococcus is one that dissolves the coloring matter of the red blood corpuscles. The hemolytic streptococcus of scarlet fever is distinguished from other hemolytic streptococci by its ability to produce a potent poison which is responsible for the rash and other characteristic symptoms of scarlet fever.

In the immediate vicinity of the scarlet fever patient, the air contains minute droplets of moisture from the patient's breath. These drops of moisture carry the scarlet fever streptococci. When they are breathed into the nose and throat of a susceptible person,

they lodge on the mucous membrane where they grow, causing the first symptom of scarlet fever—sore throat.

The specific poison or toxin produced by the streptococci growing in the throat is absorbed into the blood stream and carried to all parts of the body. If the scarlet fever patient recovers, he does so because his body manufactures an antitoxin which is capable of neutralizing the toxin. And he is immune to future attacks because his body continues to manufacture the antitoxin indefinitely. There are occasional second attacks of scarlet fever in persons who for some reason do not continue to produce a sufficient amount of antitoxin after the first attack.

If the patient's body fails to produce enough antitoxin, death usually occurs toward the end of the first week of illness. If an adequate amount of antitoxin is produced, the patient survives the acute stage of the disease, though he may later succumb to complications or sequelæ.

After the cause of scarlet fever was established, and we had learned that the streptococcus acts through a toxin and that recovery is due to the antitoxin, it became apparent that if susceptible persons could be artificially immunized to the toxin, they would be immune to scarlet fever just as the recovered patient is immune to second attacks.

To accomplish this it was first necessary to find some method of learning which individuals in any group are susceptible and which are immune to scarlet fever. This was done by means of a skin test. One and one-half drops of a very weak solution of the toxin are injected just beneath the surface of the skin on the fore arm. If a small pink spot develops about the site of injection, the person tested is susceptible to scarlet fever. If no pink spot develops, that person is immune to scarlet fever and would not acquire the disease on ordinary exposure. The skin reactions must be observed between twenty-two and twenty-four hours after the tests are made, for the reaction is transient. There is no chance of acquiring scarlet fever from this test because the preparation of toxin used does not contain any of the bacteria. The test material requires great care in preparation and standardization. If improperly prepared or inaccurately standardized, the results are unreliable.

Those persons who show a negative skin test do not require any immunization because they are already immune to scarlet fever. Those who show a positive test, consisting of a pink spot about the site of injection, should be immunized. The immunization is accomplished by hypodermic injections of sterile toxin. The doses are carefully graduated to avoid any undesirable reactions during the

course of immunization, and still result in an effective immunity. These hypodermic injections of graduated doses of the sterile toxin stimulate the body to produce an antitoxin. Thus the artificial immunization results in the same sort of immunity that follows an attack of scarlet fever, but without any of the dangers that accompany an attack of the disease.

Since recovery from scarlet fever depends on the production of an antitoxin, it seemed probable that if a scarlet fever patient could be supplied with the antitoxin early in the course of the disease, the attack would be cut short. To obtain a supply of antitoxin for this purpose horses are immunized to the toxin by hypodermic injections of gradually increasing doses, just as susceptible people are immunized, except that the horses receive larger doses corresponding to their greater weight. After the horses are producing a good antitoxin, they are bled for an amount of blood that would be large for a human being, but which a horse can spare without inconvenience.

The antitoxin is contained in the serum of the blood. This serum is passed through a complicated chemical process that removes the portions that are not necessary and yields a refined and concentrated antitoxin. This refined antitoxin is then injected into scarlet fever patients to supply them with antitoxin to neutralize the toxin in their system. If the antitoxin is given in sufficient quantities early in the disease, the course of scarlet fever is shortened. If there is too much delay in giving the antitoxin, the body tissues may be irreparably damaged by the toxin so that nothing can be expected to save the patient's life.

While the antitoxin is of great aid in treating scarlet fever, it cannot take the place of preventive immunization. Scarlet fever does not kill so many as it injures through complications and after effects. It is one of the most treacherous diseases. A comparatively mild attack may be followed by fatal complications. The only sure way to prevent these complications and after effects is to prevent the disease.

Whoso loves a child, loves not himself but God; whoso delights a child labors with God in his workshop of the world of hearts; whoso helps a child brings the kingdom of God; whoso saves a child from the fingers of evil sits in the seat with the builders of cities and the procurers of peace.—NORMAN DUNCAN.

THE HOSPITAL LABORATORY

BY CARL W. APFELBACH, M. D.

The laboratory of a hospital is the department where chemical, microscopic and bacteriological examinations are made that aid in the diagnosis of disease. The importance of laboratory tests to a physician may be illustrated by superficially tracing the development of medical diagnosis. If we could observe a physician fifty years ago making a diagnosis, practically the only means at his command were his ability to elicit a history of the symptoms of the patient and to make a physical examination. Even though these methods are still the most important aids to a physician in diagnosing disease, there have gradually been developed laboratory methods of diagnosis that more sharply differentiate closely allied diseases. For example, typhoid fever in many instances may be confused clinically with malarial fever or certain forms of tuberculosis. Laboratory examinations, however, are available that make it possible for the physician to isolate the typhoid bacillus from the blood or excretions, to find malarial parasites in the blood and to identify the bacillus of tuberculosis. The same is true of many other diseases. Laboratory methods of examination have become so important that few physicians depend solely on physical examination for the diagnosis of disease. A central place has been set aside in the hospital where the various laboratory diagnostic measures necessary can be done, and, because of practicability, the work done in the laboratory is usually carried out by specially trained individuals, and not by the attending physicians themselves.

A description of some of the tests made in the laboratory will best help to illustrate the characteristics and importance of the laboratory to the Presbyterian Hospital. The largest amount of work in the laboratory has to do with the examination of blood, urine and stools. Each day approximately 350 urine specimens are examined, some requiring as many as 8 or 9 tests; 150 examinations are made of stools and 70 blood counts are made. As you all perhaps know, the blood is composed of red and white blood cells (and serum) which are fairly constant in number in the normal individual. Changes in the number of blood cells occur commonly in disease processes. These changes are so common that a blood count is made on each patient at least once and on many patients several times. Also, each day, about 70 examinations are made of the material that is removed from the stomach by means of a stomach-pump. All of this work is done by the internes, and there are nine internes who, in addition to taking care of patients, spend part of

the day in the laboratory. In some hospitals this work is done by technicians, but in the Presbyterian Hospital the attending physicians require that the internes do the work, because they believe that the results of the examination will be more reliable and that it is of distinct value to the internes to do this work on patients whom they are attending.

Another form of laboratory work has to do with the performance of Wassermann tests on the blood and spinal fluid, and each week about 50 of such tests are performed. The Wassermann test is one of the more delicate laboratory examinations, and it is necessary to have someone who is specially trained in that line of work (serological examinations).

Another department of the laboratory is concerned with bacteriological examinations of material that is removed at operations, of various excretions of the body, and of the blood. This also, you will realize, requires a specially trained person when I tell you there are hundreds of bacteria, many of which may cause disease and many of which resemble each other under the microscope and must be differentiated by special tests.

A new and important department of the laboratory deals with chemical examinations. During the last few years this has grown from 25 examinations per week to an average of 100 each week. In this department, also, we need a technician who has had considerable training in chemistry. Inasmuch as many of the important advances now being made in medicine have to do with chemical studies, we have every reason to believe that this department of the laboratory will continue to grow.

Another department of the laboratory is one in which diseased tissues are prepared for microscopic examinations. By manipulating the tissues through various chemical processes, it is possible to cut slices that are 1/2500th of an inch thick, and by staining these sections with various dyes, to make microscopic preparations that allow an important method of differentiating disease processes. The practical importance of this procedure is the aid it gives in differentiating malignant tumors, like cancers, from benign tumors, the latter being growths that do not spread to other parts of the body, and therefore do not require as extensive operations as are done sometimes to remove cancers. In many cases, it is of extreme importance that a differentiation be made between cancerous growths and simple benign tumors. The technicians who prepare these microscopic sections also need special training.

In addition to the force of people already mentioned, there is an abundance of subsidiary work connected with helping the other

technicians, so that we have two individuals who do nothing but sterilize glassware, make the media upon which bacteria are grown, take care of animals that are used for inoculation, and also—an item that is an important one from the practical standpoint of the laboratory—clean the huge amount of containers and glassware used in conveying the specimens that are examined each day.

The work done in the laboratory, so far described, has to do with aiding physicians in diagnosing diseases. A great deal of confidence must be placed in the integrity of the helpers in the laboratory, because it is impossible for the director, each day, to re-check the results of the examinations that are made, and unless the physicians in the hospital have confidence in the results given to them, they are continually in a quandary as to how much reliance should be placed on laboratory examinations. In addition, if you consider the care needed in the handling of large numbers of specimens to avoid clerical mistakes, that each specimen examined must be handled individually, because it is an unknown material in which a large number of abnormal constituents may be found, and that many of the minor tests are of such importance that they may swing the diagnosis one way or another, you will realize that it is important to have helpers in the laboratory who have more than the wage interest in their work.

A very common misconception of the laity regarding medical laboratory tests should be corrected here. A great deal of harm may result if lay persons request laboratory tests and attempt to interpret their significance on the basis of information they may have obtained from a newspaper or hearsay. The results of laboratory tests should always be interpreted by physicians.

The laboratory methods of diagnosing are each year becoming more complex and more numerous, and the laboratory of the Presbyterian Hospital, therefore, must be given the greatest opportunity to grow and provide the patients and physicians with the best facilities that can be obtained.

REPORT OF SCHOOL OF NURSING COMMITTEE

BY MISS HELEN V. DRAKE.

The graduating exercises of the School of Nursing of the Presbyterian Hospital were held in the assembly room of the Sprague Home on Thursday afternoon, May 21, at 3 o'clock.

If our classes keep on increasing, we may have to hunt for a larger place in which to hold future celebrations of this kind, for the eighty-seven graduates, with their families and friends, added to the members of men's and women's boards and the faculty of

the school, filled the large room to overflowing, so that the nurses from the Florence Nightingale Chorus were obliged to go out after their first group of charming songs and return for their later numbers on the program, because only standing room for a while could be given to them!

In the absence of Mr. Frank S. Shaw, president of the hospital (at general assembly in Columbus, Ohio.), the Rev. Roger Clement, D. D., of Austin Church, presided. The Invocation and Benediction were given by the Rev. E. N. Ware, chaplain of the hospital, and the address to the graduating class by the Rev. Henry Seymour Brown, D. D., president of the Church Extension Board. Miss McMillan presented the class to the presiding officer, who gave them their well-earned diplomas, and Mrs. Bass, president of the Woman's Board, handed each eager young graduate her much appreciated pin. The very interesting and inspiring talk of Dr. Brown will be found in detail on another page. A social hour followed, refreshments being served in the dining room, which, with reception room and halls, presented a festive appearance decorated with many beautiful flowers sent by friends of the graduates.

It is interesting to note the numerous places which these attractive young women call home, namely, the middle west states of Illinois (18), Indiana (6), Michigan (7), Iowa (8), Wisconsin (16), Minnesota (5), Nebraska (3), Missouri (1); then going further west, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, Montana, California, Oregon and Washington; while such distant eastern places as New York, Africa and India and Virginia in the south were represented by one each.

"SHE WASTED NOTHING THAT WAS WORTH WHILE"

BY REV. HENRY SEYMOUR BROWN, D. D.

Young ladies, as I address you I am fully aware that you have chosen a profession that makes almost unnecessary such advice as you are about to receive. It was Florence Nightingale who said, "Give young women plenty to do and a great responsibility—two effective means of steadying women."

Women of balance and poise you will ultimately all be then, for your profession will surely give you plenty to do and a great responsibility, and by this time that process must be well on the way. Long ere this the first romantic flutter of sentimentalism is gone and you appreciate to the full her laconic reply to the new nurse who accompanied her to Skutari, "O, Miss Nightingale, when we land don't let there be any red tape delays, let us get straight to nursing

the poor fellows." Answered the nurse of experience, "The strongest will be wanted at the wash tub."

And yet I must say something to you and to make sure that, though a non-medical man, I am yet on safe ground, I take my text from that recent three-act play by Edith Reid, "Florence Nightingale." "She wasted nothing that was worth while in herself or in others."

This is a day of appalling waste. Walking along Fifth avenue, New York, the other day, a window of a hotel dining room was pointed out to me which was recently smashed by a poor starving wretch in resentment against the diners within who were leaving as garbage on their plates enough wholesome food to feed a dozen starving men like himself. In certain quarters people are classified by the amount of "swell garbage" to be found in their alleys. Graded according to what they waste! The greater wasters, the greater people!

The amount of human life taken toll by the automobiles is a tragic waste—especially when we consider that many of them are wasting gas and tires and valuable time in aimless driving up and down our streets, going nowhere, accomplishing nothing but waste. A marked woman in this day of all days is any one of whom it can be said, "She wasted nothing that was worth while in herself or in others."

She wasted nothing in *herself* that was worth while. As nurses your temptation is the wasting of your own health thinking that you can watch by the sick all day and dance all night. You will tell yourselves and be told that recreation and change from the depressing atmosphere of the sick room are what you need. You are young. You are strong. But there is a limit even to your strength and that strength you must conserve for the times of great tests such as was met by Dr. Elsie Inglis in Serbia during the war, who was on duty in the operating room for fifty-four hours at a stretch. When the emergency calls you must be ready to answer, and strength of body and nerve are never built up by wasting it. Never forget that Nature's supreme restorative is sleep, and one brisk walk in the open air is worth a dozen stuffy movies or dance halls. Nerve and stamina you must have, and these are gained by recreation and not by dissipation.

Another thing that Florence Nightingale never wasted was her affections. Peculiarly will you be tested here. If you let yourself go over much in human sympathy you are lost. Hearts you must have, but hearts controlled by your wills.

Especially must you look out for waste in the matter of your

affections. Intimacies of person and of fellowship the nurse must know, and if you do not clothe yourself with dignity and self-control your career will be short indeed, and all the expense of this institution and all this valuable instruction that have been yours will be wasted. Waste it not.

And then there is your complexion—the bloom of youth and that glow of health that are half the battle in the sick room—conserve them. Your patient may be sick indeed, but is seldom so sick as not to be made sicker by the sight of paint as thick as though spread on a canvas. The matron of a hospital recently apologized for putting a certain nurse on a case, “She knows her business in spite of the paint,” said she. Well, maybe, but why is she a sallow-faced, withered old woman before her day? I noticed the other day that the skeptics’ society was about to visit the man who married the 1911 Beauty Prize winner hoping to disprove the theory that a thing of beauty is a joy forever. There certainly is no abiding joy in having an oil painting draped over your sick bed night and day. Why should a dispenser of health advertize the paint business? As the old darkey said, “If you ain’t what you am you better be what you is.”

You say this is flippant and unworthy of such an occasion. Perhaps so; but, believe me, I have a very serious purpose in it all, viz.: to implant in you in even greater measure a sense of the greatness and seriousness of the vocation wherewith ye are called. One of the greatest and most worthy of all the professions. One that most peculiarly adorns the doctrine of God our Savior. You go out from a Christian institution a child of the great Presbyterian church.

What a church it is that gives to this needy city a hospital and a school like this. This is a day when the church whose name this hospital bears is under the fire of criticism, and justly so. But when you are inclined to lose patience with it and condemn it and leave it, please recall such products of its devotion as this hospital, that great Home for the Aged in Evanston, such institutions as those that dot our city’s slums like Howell Neighborhood House and Jefferson Park Institute. Judge the church by her fruits in good works.

Have you ever thought of how our Lord righted the disturbed soul of John the Baptist in prison. He was blue and despondent and halfway disgusted with the church of Jesus Christ and its apparent impotence so far as he was concerned, and Jesus, to right his soul, said “Go and tell John the glorious program of the Church’s service to human needs and bodily ills. He mentioned six

things in the church's program and five of them all have to do with the marvelous ministry of your profession: the blind receive sight, cripples walk, lepers are cleansed, deaf hear, dead are raised up and the poor hear good news, i. e., according to Jesus Christ, the comfort of the saints and their establishment in the faith depend in far larger measure on your ministry than on that of the preacher. If we expect much of the minister of the Gospel, how much more of you who are the dispensers of His healing grace.

And then there is your faith, that faith which always begets courage and optimism and hope and good cheer. Everywhere in life this is the victory that overcomes the world, even our faith. Do not waste that—you will be tempted to a materialistic philosophy—a fatalism that is death dealing to faith. Constantly you are battling against man's mightiest foe—Death.

To feel the fog in the throat,
The mist in the face,
When the snows begin and the blasts denote
You are nearing the place.
The power of the night, the press of the storm,
The post of the foe
Where he stands, the Arch Fear in a visible form
(And) the strong man must go!

Nothing can stop it. The decree has gone forth. Prayers, tears, prophesies are of no avail. Your temptation is to laugh at religion and become that worst of all monstrosities, a woman without faith, a virgin whose lamp has gone out. How can you keep from wasting and losing that faith?

a. Attend church whenever you can. Put the candle of your faith in the atmosphere that strengthens faith. Go where men and women of faith foregather.

b. Read the Book. Feed your faith on the philosophy of God, and of Life as stronger than death.

c. Keep a volume of some great poet of robust faith like Browning always at hand. Read, mark and inwardly digest it—feed your faith with faith and you will be as Browning was:

One who never turned his back,
But marched breast forward;
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed though right were worsted
Wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise,
Are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake.

Remember, you go forth trained by the church of Christ, equipped for this great service by His sacrificial gifts, to do the Master's own work in the world. How I envy you. Only let your manner of life be worthy of this great good news of Christ. Do not disgrace the name, I beseech you. I know you will not. In every act of your ministry I pray there may be the marks of the Lord Jesus—His name somewhere proclaimed, as on the physician's prescription appears that ancient symbol, $\mathcal{R}$ -recipe Christo—Take this in the name of Christ.

But what of "she wasted nothing that was worth while in others"? Yours is first to conserve the health of others. Carry with you in all things a cheerful heart, for always a merry heart doeth good like a medicine. Of course, our only guarantee of this is the hope that you realize the truth of that word of Florence Nightingale, "The nurse must be a religious and devoted woman, she must have a respect for her own calling, because God's precious gift of life is often literally placed in her hands."

Read the letters of the soldiers of England in the hospitals of Skutari concerning the healing influence of Florence Nightingale. Says one, "What a comfort it was to see her pass even. She would speak to one and nod and smile to as many more, but she could not do it to all. You know, we lay there by hundreds, four miles of beds; but we could kiss her shadow as it fell, and lay our heads on the pillow again content." Says another, "She was all full of fun, wonderful at cheering up anyone who was a bit low." "Before she came," writes one rough fellow, "there was cursin' and swearin', but after that it was as holy as a church." Young ladies, there is only one thing that radiates life and health like that and that is vital Christianity within the soul. "The King's daughter is all glorious within."

Especially is this true if you are "to waste nothing that is supremely worth while in others"—the values of the soul. How often the thing the patient needs is beyond all reach of surgeon's knife or doctor's medicine, and why may not the nurse be the one to minister it? God grant that she may be equal to these supremest minutes in the hour when "the silver cord is nearly loosed and the golden bowl is well nigh broken." Oh in that hour the only Lady that can stand a noble type of good heroic womanhood is A Lady with the Lamp. The Light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ. Can you speak a word in season to him that is weary—so weary—weariness beyond all weariness? Doctor or nurse or minister—it is your opportunity. When the hour strikes

in the soul there is no time to send for another—you are there. Are you equal to the test?

A Lady with a Lamp.

The Light that never was on land or sea.

Young ladies, you are being graduated from a Christian institution, one of the most glorious fruits of the Gospel of Christ. Are you carrying with you in your hearts that which lies at the Heart of this institution, fellowship with that One who was life and Healing because He was Light and Peace? Better than all your technical training, great and good as that has been, better than all your professional culture, is the culture of your soul. For, after all, the diseases of the soul are more serious than any diseases of the body, and the diseases of the soul are only healed through the ministry of great and good souls. The soul alone can heal the soul. As you move in and out of the wards so live, so act, so be that as you pass struggling men will see not you so much as their mothers and their mothers' God and grateful for victory will cry with Robert Freeman:

"I looked in mother's face today,
And kept her image all the way.
If with the weak or 'gainst the wrong
I haply have been kind or strong,
If I have shown a little pluck
Before the untoward turns of luck,
If only to the pure and good
Have bowed in willing servitude,
Nor from the truth gone far astray—
I looked in mother's face today."

And so hearts are made strong and bodies are healed and souls renewed because you have ministered, and through you mothers long gone have lived again to minister and The Great Physician Himself has ministered through you.

"And Him evermore I behold—walking in Galilee.

He touches the sightless eyes,
Before Him the demons flee;
To the dead He sayeth, "Arise;
To the living, follow Me."

And because you have lived and learned and served,

"That Voice still soundeth on
From the centuries that are gone
To the centuries that shall be."

LUNCHEON AT THE DRAKE, JUNE 2D

The presence of more than 150 women, who gathered for luncheon on Tuesday, June 2nd, at the Drake Hotel, attested to their interest in the subject presented: "The Value of Education in Solving Community Problems." The speakers were Mrs. Charles G. Gilkey of Chicago and Miss Gertrude Kellogg of Fenchow Hospital, China. Miss Kellogg, a graduate of the School of Nursing of the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, had just returned from Columbia University, New York City, where she had gone for graduate work not obtainable in either of the great universities in Chicago, and at the same time secured her M. A. degree.

To do her honor and to learn wherein Chicago is lacking in further training for the nurse, the Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Presbyterian Hospital planned a small luncheon but gradually extended the list because there seemed so many groups interested in the same problem. Mrs. Perkins B. Bass, the president of the Woman's Board, presided.

Dr. and Mrs. Gilkey have recently returned from India where Dr. Gilkey gave the Barrows lectures—so named in honor of Rev. John H. Barrows, D. D., once pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city. Mrs. Gilkey, having a university degree, had unusual opportunities on that account for observation and the privilege of being present at conferences to which as a rule women are not admitted.

Her special study at the university made her keenly observant of sociological conditions. Particularly was she attracted by the Infant Welfare work and the surprising results accomplished under most difficult conditions. Caste interfering with the preparation of food, no equipment, and entire lack of appreciation of cleanliness would prove insurmountable obstacles to workers not sufficiently trained and broadly educated. We have similar conditions to meet and know the need of courses of study not to be obtained here which must be acquired elsewhere.

Miss Kellogg, returning to China in July after her first furlough home, brought to us forcibly the fact that particularly in disease there is no such thing as national isolation. The pneumonic plague, which started in Manchuria and extended rapidly southward, took greater toll of life than the World War and might even have reached this country but for the efforts of Dr. Watson of Fenchow Hospital who importuned the governor to permit him to institute measures for its control. Permission granted, with his native helper, a lad taken from the streets some time before and

educated and trained in hospital procedures, Dr. Watson was successful in terminating the plague. No better illustration of the subject under consideration could have been presented.

Though not scheduled as one of the speakers, Miss McMillan, Director of the School of Nursing of the Presbyterian Hospital and Chairman of the Committee on University Affiliation of the Illinois League of Nursing Education, was called upon and briefly and clearly stated the need in Chicago for university assistance in educating the nurse for community service as it now exists and is further developing under the medical program of preventive medicine.

The medical profession in its constructive health education crusade is depending upon the nurse to carry out much of the detail. Uninformed nurses cannot do this. The nurses themselves, many of them realizing their unpreparedness, have gone in large numbers to Columbia University, New York City, where in a Department of Nursing, directed by one of the leading nurses of the country, they have been able, with the assistance of this director and her nurse associates, to pick from the curriculum of the universities those fundamental subjects which they most need; and also, take specialized courses for advanced work in public health nursing; or to prepare for teaching in schools of nursing, for administration in hospitals and schools of nursing.

The public health nursing organizations and the schools of nursing of Chicago, also, to keep up with new methods, are giving scholarships to selected members of their staffs and sending them to New York. Many hundred dollars have been used up by traveling and living expenses in New York City and, more important still, many Illinois women are being entirely deprived of the graduate study they should have and without which their service to the community is hampered. For this reason the Illinois League of Nursing Education, made up of nurses who are heads of schools of nursing, or of public health organizations and members of their staffs who teach or supervise nurses, considered it necessary to form a committee on University Affiliation, the function of which is to secure university co-operation and assistance. This committee is composed of:

Miss Evelyn Wood, President Illinois League of Nursing Education and Executive Secretary of Central Council of Nursing Education.

Miss May Kennedy, Chairman of the Committee on Education of Illinois League of Nursing Education.

Miss Ada Belle McCleery, Superintendent of the Evanston Hospital.

Miss Laura R. Logan, Dean, Illinois Training School of Nursing.

Miss Edna L. Foley, Superintendent, Chicago Visiting Nurse Association.

Miss Sara B. Place, Superintendent, Chicago Infant Welfare Society.

Miss M. Helena McMillan, Director, Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing, as Chairman.

The University of Chicago, having been approached on several previous occasions, this committee felt the first request for a summer course in nursing should be made to that university. Much courtesy and assistance were given to the representatives who visited the university, and the request to offer a six week's course in the summer quarter was granted. The committee presented the name of Miss Laura R. Logan for director and she was approved of and appointed by the university. Miss Logan was selected by the committee of the league because in the judgment of the members she is thoroughly qualified to organize and develop a university nursing department. With a degree in letters before entering a school of nursing, after graduation in nursing, she secured a science degree at Columbia and at the same time became familiar with the routine of that department. She has since organized and carried through in a successful manner a university school of nursing so that both academically and professionally she is prepared to extract from an elaborate university curriculum those subjects which are applicable to the education of the nurse and to direct and advise in such a manner that valuable time is saved to the nurse who otherwise would be wandering bewilderingly from one tempting course to another, finally selecting those which, while interesting, might be least helpful.

With the great need of such a department in Chicago and the wide field of opportunity in our universities, it is felt that now that the course is established and starts June 22nd it would be unfortunate if it were allowed to lapse at the end of six weeks. The nurses are financing the beginning course and are willing to do everything they can to make it a permanency, but are unable to do so alone and ask for the financial assistance of the people of Chicago. The problem affects the community. Better education for the nurse is not for her glorification but for better service to the people she serves.

Expenses include the salary of a director, a secretary, and office equipment. It should look forward to securing special lec-

turers, who are not included on the university staff and associates for the director so that the department may function fully.

On June 2nd at the request of the Chairman of the Committee on University Affiliation of the Illinois League of Nursing Education, Mrs. Bass, who presided at the meeting, appointed as a committee of three, Mrs. Harold Ickes, representing the women's clubs of the city; Mrs. Charles Garfield King of the Chicago Visiting Nurse Association and Miss Gladys Spry of the Chicago Welfare Society to co-operate with the committee of nurses, in order to find ways and means of continuing the course which has been established and of developing it into a department of nursing, similar to that found at various universities throughout the country. This combined committee has been called to an early meeting and it is hoped that a constructive plan may be devised which will inform and interest the people of Chicago so that it may no longer lag behind other cities not more ambitious or more efficient.

Mrs. D. W. Graham,
Miss M. H. McMillan.

Mr. Asa S. Bacon was married to Miss Anna May Nickerson, June 6, at the home of Mr. Bacon's son, Dr. Charles M. Bacon, Chicago, Illinois. Rev. Frank B. Nickerson, brother of the bride, performed the ceremony. The wedding was private, only members of the family being present.

Mrs. Bacon is the niece of the former Mrs. Bacon, who died May 2, 1923. She was born in Dunnville, Canada, and graduated in 1906 from the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, of which the late Frances E. Willard was at one time Preceptress. Active in the affairs of the school, she assisted in organizing a branch of the Y. W. C. A. and was one of the charter members. After her graduation, she returned and took a post-graduate course. She is a member of the Browning Literary Society of Genesee Wesleyan, a member of the Third Presbyterian Church and the West End Woman's Club, Chicago.

Mr. Bacon's splendid service to the Presbyterian Hospital is known to all those who have been associated with him, and the faithful work of his employes is one of the visible results of his fine attitude to all. On June 1 he completed twenty-five years with the hospital. During this time he has been useful to the whole hospital field as well, serving as treasurer for the American Hospital Association for eighteen years, and as its silver jubilee president.

Mr. and Mrs. Bacon will be at home on November 1, 1925.

REPORT OF THE FURNISHING COMMITTEE

The Furnishing Committee reports that over 17,000 soap wrappers were received from the faithful women of the board and exchanged at Kirk's premium store for 10 dozens teaspoons and $9\frac{1}{2}$ dozens dessert spoons. The Kirk Company generously presented us with $1\frac{1}{2}$ dozens teaspoons as a gift to the hospital.

The committee wishes to express its gratitude to the women of the board whose fidelity has made it possible for the members to present to the hospital these beautiful spoons—they are manufactured by the Oneida Community, and are most satisfactory.

Hoping the splendid work of collecting soap wrappers will continue, and even increase, during the coming year, the committee again voices its thanks.

April, 1925.

Mrs. H. M. Curtis, Chairman.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS SURVEY

Miss Jessie Stevenson, Class 1921, who is Supervisor of the Orthopedic Division of the staff of the Visiting Nurse Association of Chicago, has been doing special work in infantile paralysis. She was director of the survey which was made by the Community Trust for the Rotary Club and made an excellent report.

A recent count of hospital beds in the United States shows that the 7,370 hospitals have accommodations for 813,926 patients, according to a report by the American Medical Association. More than one-third of the 3,068 counties in the United States have no hospitals for general service within their borders. A comparatively small percentage of practising doctors are affiliated with hospitals: in New York, 36 per cent, in Cleveland 29, and in Chicago and its suburbs 25. Many hospitals in this country use the services only of staff physicians, but the association reports that the present tendency in medicine is to urge hospitals to adopt a more open policy in permitting physicians who are not on the staffs to treat hospital patients.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Myra Charlé and Adele Huls, 1923, have resigned their positions on the Nursing Staff. They have gone to New York City where they expect to engage in private duty nursing.

Agnes Wilson, 1923, is now in charge of the obstetrical department.

Mary Verlee, 1923, has been made Assistant Night Superintendent of the Hospital; and is succeeded by Jean McClurkin, 1924, as the Ward Free Night Nurse.

Carol Martin, 1906, has resigned her position on the Teaching Staff of the School because of her mother's illness.

Flora Schrankel, 1923, has accepted the position of Surgical Nurse at the Johns-Hopkins Hospital and will start her work there in the early fall.

Dorothy Mueller and Helen Fehlandt, 1925, have been appointed surgical nurses on the staff.

Bernice Cosgrove, 1920, has given up her work at the Lutheran Memorial Hospital to take a position with the University of Illinois.

Ramona Burch, 1925, will succeed Miss Cosgrove as surgical nurse at the Lutheran Memorial Hospital.

Miss May Russell has resumed her duties at the school after an extended absence occasioned by illness in her family.

Edith Potts, 1921, has joined the Teaching Staff of the nurses' school.

Mary Cutler, 1916, has left for a short vacation in the west and on her return will relieve in the nurses' office during the vacation months.

Jean Martin, 1910, is acting as Teaching Supervisor in the hospital.

Ella Van Horn, 1921, writes of her graduation with the degree of Master of Science from the School of Public Health Nursing of the University of Iowa, on June 9. She is planning to work with the Red Cross in Iowa.

Gertrude Kellogg, 1918, has received her Master of Arts degree from Columbia University this June. She is returning to her work in China the early part of July, but will stop en route to attend the International Council of Nurses, which is holding its biennial meeting, July 20-25, at Helsingfors, Finland.

Jessie Eyman, 1918, and Wilma Judson, 1922, paid a few weeks' visit this spring to their families and friends. They plan to return to Honolulu the latter part of June, to remain indefinitely.

The following members of the Nursing Staff volunteered for

two weeks of hospital service with the Red Cross at Carbondale, Illinois, in caring for victims of the tornado disaster :

Eleanor Smith
Edna McCullough
Edith Stehle

Adelaide Strouse
Catherine Clow
Ida Saari

The Florence Nightingale concert on March 27 in the Crystal Ballroom of the Blackstone Hotel was given with its usual success and cleared for the Endowment Fund \$1,359.25.

The returns from our "Semi-annual Rummage Sale" on April 9-10-11 netted the Endowment Fund \$240.85. We need goods to increase the profits. Save and collect now for the fall!!!

A selected group of the Florence Nightingale chorus sang with credit at a program given by the Central Council for Nursing Education at Fullerton Hall, Art Institute, on the evening of April 21, during Girl's Week Federation.

They contributed their services again in songs broadcast from the Drake Hotel on the evening of May 10.

The entertainments for the graduating class by the Junior Class took the form of "Teas at Field's," the B divisions gathering on April 30; the A divisions on May 14. They seemed even more than the usual gala functions.

On May 5, the Alumnae Association held open meeting for the graduating class. Miss Jean Martin presided, and after the usual business of the day, called upon several members of the association to speak on subjects of interest to the new graduates. Mrs. McNeill presented the three funds which belong to the school—the Gladys Foster, the Mary Byrne, and the Endowment, giving a brief history and the purpose of each; Miss Dorland pointed out the advantages of the Alumnae Association to the private duty nurse; and Miss Cutler gave the broader meaning of the association to nursing. In closing, Miss McMillan spoke of the opportunity offered to graduate nurses in the nursing courses which are to be given at the University of Chicago this summer. An informal reception followed the meeting.

The Graduating Class was entertained by the Alumnae Association at luncheon in Field's Wedgewood Room on May 20. Miss Mabel Dunlap, 1912, Director of Public Health Nursing at Moline, Illinois, gave the address of welcome. Miss Altha Hallam and Miss Waneeta Esch responded for the graduates; and Miss McMillan gave to all at parting, faith in the realization of the Endowment through the "inevitability of gradualness."

The following pledges to the Endowment Fund by members of the graduating class were announced at this time:

Ada Jorgenson.....	\$100	Altha Hallam.....	\$ 50
Sylvia Reese.....	100	Elizabeth Christiansen.....	50
Ruth Jackson.....	100	Mildred Peniston.....	}
Eugenia Hafner.....	100	Gertrude Fager.....	
Esther Rubil.....	100	Lois Henry.....	95
Yvonne Kaltenbach.....	50	Lydia Kral.....	}
Agnes Nordschow.....	50	Waneeta Esche.....	

Those who will avail themselves of the course offered at the University of Chicago this summer are:

Edith Stehle, 1921—Scholarship given by the Alumnae Association. Carrie Belle McNeill, 1919—Scholarship given by the Woman's Auxiliary Board. Louise Brown, 1913. Mary Dickson, 1917. Anna Rauch, 1921. Margaret A. Mosiman, 1923.

MARRIAGES

Hannah Scaggs, 1922, to Dr. Sigfried Maurer, in April. Dr. and Mrs. Maurer will go to California in the early fall where Dr. Maurer will take up the practice of medicine.

Helen Charlotta Jacobson, 1921, to Mr. Stephen Foss Anderson, April 15, 1925. At home, 301 North Eastern Avenue, Joliet, Illinois.

Lois Cheney, 1921, to Mr. Kenneth B. Hendrick, May 1, 1925. At home, 229 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago.

Bethel Flood, 1923, to Mr. William J. McGrath, May 1, 1925.

Helen Louise Geltenhort, 1920, to Mr. Louis Wm. Stoffer, May 6, 1925. At home, Henry Apartments, Pine Lake Avenue, La-Porte, Indiana.

BIRTHS

To Dr. and Mrs. Cassius M. Coldren, Alice Worth, 1921, a daughter, Cornelia May, on January 29, 1925.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Diemer, Sue Laihe, 1920, a daughter, Mary Ann, on May 10, 1925.

To Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Hemphill, Carolyn Parker, 1920, a son, on June 1, 1925.



THE SPRAGUE HOME
Nurses' Residence, 1750 West Congress Street.

The Presbyterian Hospital Bulletin

CHICAGO, ILL.

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Subscriptions, 50 Cents a Year, may be sent to Asa Bacon, Superintendent, The Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, or to Mrs. Wm. Coffeen, Hinsdale, Ill.

EDITORIAL NOTE

After the summer recess the committees of the Woman's Board continue the work planned and started earlier in the year. In this issue of the Bulletin we complete the series of talks given in the spring to our Board and print a preliminary statement of the remodeling of the Hospital. We hope to follow this by articles telling of the building plans in detail, of the increased efficiency of the Hospital through these changes and of future plans not yet fully developed. We have all watched the progress of the reconstruction and are eager to see the improvements. Hospital work holds the interest of its people because there is always something more to be done which will improve the care of those who pass through our doors.

THE X-RAY LABORATORY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

By CASSIE B. ROSE, M.D.

In the thirty years since the discovery of x-rays, their field of usefulness has increased marvelously. They have now an extensive chemical and commercial use quite apart from their value to medical science.

It is only with the latter, however, that we are here concerned. I have not time to trace the rapid rise of this branch of medicine, nor to touch on the physics or physical properties of x-rays. Suffice it to say that there is now no branch of medicine that does not occasionally call upon the x-ray department for help, and in certain branches, such as surgery and internal medicine, x-ray is helpful in a large percentage of cases. With advance in technique, and greater knowledge in the interpretation of findings the field of usefulness increases more and more.

An example of this increasing usefulness is indicated in our own department by the fact that in the two years' period from Jan. 1, 1923, to Jan. 1, 1925, the average number of patients cared for daily has increased from 25 to 28, the number of films taken per year has increased from 16,960 to 20,530, or 21 per cent, and the number of gastro-intestinal fluoroscopies per year has increased from 1,726 to 2,110, or 22.2 per cent.

Notwithstanding this considerable increase in work, with no additional space and almost no new equipment, the department has run smoothly and harmoniously, all work requested has been done promptly, and in addition certain definite improvements have been made, notably a one-day report service, and the rearrangement of the x-ray plate files, making them better available for teaching.

A word as to the kind of work done in an x-ray laboratory may be of interest.

An x-ray film is similar to a kodak film in the manner of its development and handling. The big difference is that the exposure is made with x-rays instead of ordinary light, and that there results—not an ordinary photograph—but a study in black and white, a record of the differences in density of the object rayed. That is, bone, which is denser than the soft tissues of the body, shows whiter on the x-ray film.

Since bones are so readily shown on films, broken bones may be seen, with the position of the fragments both before and after

setting the bone, and the progress of the healing may be followed by the x-ray. Other diseases of bone which cause either destruction or abnormal increase in bone may be seen and from the character of these changes we decide as to the type of disease present. Such diseases include pus infections in bones, arthritis (i. e., rheumatic changes), tuberculosis, certain types of the venereal diseases, many of the bone tumors, both malignant and non-malignant. Scurvy and rickets in children usually produce recognizable bone changes. Certain anomalies and developmental defects or diseases affecting bone may be recognized. Teeth may be classed as bone. We have all heard of the taking of x-ray films of teeth to determine abscesses at the roots, and other abnormal conditions. There is a long list.

Many other disease conditions of the body beside those affecting bone may be recognized by means of x-ray because of the relative differences in density produced by the disease process.

Certain diseases of the lungs, notably tuberculosis, may be studied by x-ray. Pneumonia, fluid in the chest, lung tumors, foreign bodies which have swallowed or aspirated into the lungs are seen by the x-rays. As a rule kidney stones show, gall stones do in about 50 per cent of the cases.

The stomach and bowel cannot be seen very well without special preparation. This is to fill the part to be examined with a mixture containing barium sulphate. This is a heavy metallic salt which casts a heavy (dark) shadow on a fluorescent screen when viewed by means of x-ray in a darkened room. This is known as fluoroscopic work. In this way we get a real moving picture of the barium passing down the oesophagus into the stomach, see the stomach fill and empty, and the barium pass out into the small bowel. Knowing the normal, deviations from the normal may be noted. In this way it is possible to diagnose cancer and ulcer. These nearly always show when present, occasionally they do not. X-ray films may then be taken to get a permanent record of the findings. The fluoroscopic work is a diagnostic procedure and a medical person is always in attendance. We did 2,110 gastro-intestinal fluoroscopies during 1924.

Another important branch of the x-ray work is that of treatment. One is surprised at the long list of diseases in which x-ray therapy may be of advantage. In all types of malignant growth it is usually of a very definite value. In many skin diseases it works almost like magic. In tuberculous glands of the neck, boils and carbuncles, x-ray therapy finds a place.

During 1924 we gave 1,364 x-ray treatments to 230 different

patients. As our average x-ray treatment is of 10 minutes' duration, the actual radiation time for the year was approximately 227 hours. This work always receives the close supervision of the head of the department.

The radium service of the hospital is also in my charge. We have \$15,000 worth of radium. During 1924 radium was requested 120 times by members of the hospital staff, and 83 patients received radium treatment. The uses and effects of radium are similar to x-ray. Charity patients receive radium treatment free of charge.

There are certain dangers attendant on the continuous use of x-rays, particularly to the operator doing a great deal of fluoroscopic work. Here one of necessity comes in closer contact with the rays, and there is danger of burns. These are rarely the large sloughing burns attendant upon the ill-advised use of a large amount of x-ray in a short space of time, but the slight x-ray irritation kept up over a long period of time, at last causing cracks and ulcers of the hands, necessitating the removal of parts and later all of the hands. Cancerous conditions are apt to develop later as an aftermath. Many of the pioneers of x-ray were thus martyrs to the cause. We now know more about protection and the danger is not so great, although still present to a certain degree. I wear a heavily leaded rubber apron and gloves for my protection during the time I am doing the fluoroscopic work.

No one is happier than I am to see the new addition to the hospital going up, for it means for the x-ray department a new laboratory, with more and better arrangement of space and better equipment, all of which are sadly needed. Our work will be facilitated in many ways.

In closing I want to extend a cordial invitation to all the members of the auxiliary board to pay a visit to the x-ray department at any time. I have here a few films illustrating some of the conditions I have mentioned, which I will now show you.*

* Films shown could not be reproduced.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

By WILLIAM GRAY, *Pharmacist*

The work of the Hospital Pharmacist differs from that of the pharmacist in the average drug store in that, generally speaking, we deal only with problems arising in the handling of pharmaceutical preparations. We must, however, keep pace with advances in pharmacy, especially in a hospital such as ours with University connections. We must be ever ready to co-operate with the doctors and nurses. In other words, the Pharmacy Department must be 100 per cent efficient.

We prepare solutions for the laboratory for testing purposes. Many solutions are supplied in sterile condition—for instance, solutions for the eyes or for hypodermic, intravenous, intramuscular or intraspinal use.

WE SAFEGUARD THE PATIENT

We have prepared for use on the floors every conceivable dosage of medicine, in such form that there is no danger of overdosing. The prescriptions are written in duplicate—that is, a carbon copy is taken of each Rx. All orders are for individual dosage. Carbon copy acts as check in case any question should arise regarding the order. All orders are filed and kept for reference.

The nurse is not allowed to multiply or divide doses; that is to say: should she have an order for $1/50$ gr., she must not use $2/100$; or if the order is for $1/100$, she must not use one-half of $1/50$.

As stated above, all single doses of capsules, pills, suppositories, etc., are safe, that is, not above a maximum dose. Therefore, taking into consideration the human equation—should the wrong item be given, same would not be a lethal dose and is therefore safe.

We keep the medicines in metal cabinets, the poison section of which is always locked. This is necessary to prevent access to narcotics by either addicts or thieves. We think we have taken every precaution to safeguard the welfare of all concerned.

OF WHAT USE IS PHARMACY TO THE NURSE?

I can best answer that question by giving an outline of what we do in our nurses' course in Pharmacy.

We deal only with the practical side of the question. We think a few lectures, in the time allotted, would have little, if any, value; while a practical course has proved not only valuable to the nurse,

but has the effect of safeguarding the patient as well as the hospital, when the nurse dispenses medicines, prepares solutions, etc., after having a practical working knowledge of drugs, weights and measures.

The course is given to the preliminary nurse only, and is of one month's duration. The work is classified and checked. All work is supervised, whether it be only filling small containers from larger ones, making dilute-alcoholic and antiseptic solutions; mouth washes; mixing, dividing and folding powders; filling capsules; making suppositories or preparing ointments.

The first week is taken up with filling containers with simple items such as Boric Acid, Epsom Salts, etc.; the second week in preparing alcoholic and antiseptic solutions; the third week in preparing medicinal solutions and in mixing powders. This is where they come into close contact with all sorts of weights and measures. This is where they must use their heads. The last part of the training is taken up with preparing ointments, suppositories and miscellaneous items requiring more experience than is necessary in the early stage.

We do not give a final examination, but give a review after the pupils have left the Drug Room. This takes an hour or more, depending upon the ability of the pupils. The salient features of the review are quizzes in Pharmaceutical Arithmetic, to satisfy us that the future nurse has developed a sense of proportion and has a thorough knowledge of weights and measures. To illustrate, one of the problems we give in quizzes: Given one grain of strychnine, how many cubic centimeters of a solution containing three-tenths of a milligram to the cubic centimeter should you make? As you see, the pupil must know equivalents as well as the tables to do this.

Our pupil nurses are exceptionally high grade. All of them, therefore, have learned their tables of weights and measures, and all have learned to translate percentages and decimals into common fractions, and vice versa. They have learned these things, however, in the way that most people have learned them—as abstract exercises, unconnected with real things.

As may be surmised, it is not possible to follow any set plan or course of instruction. The demands on the Pharmacy from day to day or from hour to hour, determine the work done by the pupils. We believe, however, that the educational value of their work is all the greater since the purpose is not to pour into the minds of the pupils as large a mass of information as possible, but to vitalize what they do know.

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL RECONSTRUCTION

BY ASA BACON, SUPERINTENDENT

In remodeling hospital buildings and making additions there are many more complications than most people realize. For the past few months our hospital has been under reconstruction, and in order that the work might be carried on with comparative smoothness, we have resorted to many expedients. For instance, it was necessary to build temporary bridges between the Jones building and the



Pavilion to transport patients to and from operating rooms, X-ray, etc. In the Jones building wards had to be vacated while new partitions were being put in, and the fifth and sixth floors also were emptied while the flooring was being lowered to correspond with the rest of the building. Suspended ceilings were put into the chapel and other places. Offices on the first floor had to be abandoned and temporary accommodation found for members of the administrative force. The nurses' office found a location in the Jones reception room. The elevator service has had to do double duty, caring for the regular hospital routine, while transporting building material and

workmen to the various floors. The diet kitchen had to give up half of its space, thereby hampering its work. Many telephones were moved and many taken out altogether.

In anticipation of the increased number of rooms and beds made possible by this remodeling, we made some changes in our laundry, putting in a large electric-driven turbine extractor, a drier for curtains and other equipment. In our power plant we installed mechanical stokers to replace hand-fired furnaces, thus increasing the efficiency of our boilers and bringing about a great saving in coal consumption. An unlimited supply of hot water twenty-four hours in the day is an absolute necessity in a hospital, so in order to take care of our added capacity we installed a 6,000-gallon cypress tank on the roof of our power plant building. The water in this tank is heated by exhaust steam and flows by gravity to the laundry, thus giving at all times an adequate supply. In this way the other heaters were relieved of the laundry load, and hot water for general use throughout the buildings was assured. This arrangement is saving us about \$90 a month in coal, due to the use of exhaust steam, which would otherwise be wasted.

In spite of the noise, dirt and confusion that comes from work of this kind, the patients have been wonderful. Complaints have been rare, and many patients have told the superintendent that they are glad to put up with the inconvenience in order that there may be more beds for the care of the sick.

The nursing and housekeeping departments have been put to a great deal of extra work and inconvenience, and they deserve credit for the way they have carried on their work and handled the situation.

CHICAGO CHILDREN'S BENEFIT LEAGUE TAG DAY

Monday, October 19, 1925, the eighteenth annual Children's Tag Day, dawned cold and dreary and bleak was the wind as it "blew across the moor" that morning. For a while it seemed as if our hopes for a large collection would not be realized, due to the cold and to the loss of the profitable Lake Forest station, which we were not able to work for lack of the necessary permit from the town board. But somehow, as the day advanced, full boxes appeared with good collections and nighttime found us tired, but hopeful that the final figures would at least equal those of the previous year. Those who contributed to our success have our sincere appreciation. Also we wish to express our thanks to the La Salle Hotel, who,

through the kindness of Mrs. Compton, made it possible for us to "garner the gain" in such comfortable quarters.

Eighteen churches worked for us on that day, the Roseland Church being a new contributor and working a new location that netted us \$28.00. It was worked under difficulties that we hope may be overcome another year.

This game of tag day is full of queer experiences, as one cannot feel secure, until the returns are counted, as to their place on the honor list. The Central Church, which has been our leader for many years, has taken the second place, and Normal Park is in the lead with \$436.84 to its credit. Others have followed with totals:

2—Central Church.....	\$336.75
3—Ravenswood	236.46
4—Second, Evanston.....	232.98
5—First, Evanston.....	219.41
6—Fullerton	178.23
7—Woodlawn	144.85
8—Third Presbyterian.....	132.49
9—Drexel Park.....	108.34
10—Hyde Park.....	107.87

And the Hospital Box, by Mrs. Miller and her taggers, \$99.28. The largest box they have ever collected.

The average price received for tags sold was 12 cents each, a little less in amount than other years, but our gain for the day was over 14 per cent of last year, with a gross total of \$2,592.10, less expenses of \$83.89, making a net balance of \$2,508.21, to be used for "Chicago's Own."

At the end of the day, returning to the home, tired, but well pleased with the results of a strenuous day, there was a rosy hue and fragrance in the room and the path thereto had been "strewn with beautiful roses and the roses well filled with dew. The dew-drops in each petal were filled with love from you." Making one feel glad of the privilege to work for Tag Day.

MRS. WM. R. TUCKER.

IN A HOSPITAL

White ceiling, a white cot, white sheets smoothed perfectly, white walls and a white dressed nurse. I think I shall die of purity!

IN MEMORIAM

Our Board has lost by death since the last issue of the Bulletin three of its members: Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams, of the First Church; Mrs. Chas. A. Heath, of the First Church; Mrs. Roswell P. Swazey, of the Highland Park Church.

There are now 7,370 hospitals in the United States and Canada. An average of 12,000,000 patients pass through these hospitals annually. It costs \$3,000,000 a day, or over \$1,000,000,000 a year, to operate these hospitals. During the present year there is being spent \$300,000,000 for new hospital buildings in the United States alone, and \$20,000,000 more for remodeling old hospital buildings.

There are 540 hospitals affiliated with the Protestant churches in America, with a capacity of 50,000 beds, or 10 per cent of all general hospital beds. The Roman Catholics have approximately 725 general hospitals with 75,000 beds, or 15 per cent of the total number of beds. All reports that they have 50 per cent of the general hospital beds in this country are without foundation.

Protestant hospitals consider their important functions to be the following: To care for the sick in a homelike atmosphere and Christian influence; the constant conduct of teaching and research; impressing humanitarian and spiritual interests; to give an accurate and early diagnosis of the patient's condition conscientiously; to render efficient and scientific treatment and care, and consistently to bring the patient to a speedy return to physical health.

—*The Continent.*

The number of patients admitted into the Presbyterian Hospital for the month of October was 939; the number of days' treatment was 10,870, of which number 1,735 days were entirely free.

The charity work for the period reached an approximate total of \$11,407.96. This includes both entirely free and part-paid work.

ASA S. BACON,
Superintendent.

SIMPLE DEVICE FOR USE IN RECLAIMING GAUZE

The Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, Ill., like some other institutions, follows the practice of reclaiming used gauze for bandages and dressings, but the time and labor spent in making this material usable used to be a big consideration. Now, however, tucked away in a secluded room of the hospital, is a simple little aluminum folder and wooden gauze stretcher which has been in operation for some time, and has been found to have cut down the expense of reclaiming gauze by about twenty per cent.

Several years ago, an engineer in one of Chicago's hospitals brought to the attention of Mr. Asa S. Bacon, superintendent of hospital, a device for folding new and reclaimed gauze which he had invented. The novel manner in which the work was done impressed Mr. Bacon and he had four such machines made for his institution, and they have been in constant use since then. The simplicity of the folder and the neat and efficient work it does should earn a place for it in many hospitals.—*"Modern Hospital."*

HOSPITAL TO MOVE NEAR MEDICAL SCHOOL

Pittsburgh.—The board of directors of the Presbyterian Hospital of Pittsburgh, now located on the north side, facing the park, have voted to remove the institution to Oakland, where it will become a part of the great group of hospitals connected with the medical school of the University of Pittsburgh and will be known as "The Presbyterian Hospital of the University Medical School." The projected group of buildings will cost \$12,500,000, will have 1,350 beds and will be on a scale of magnificence similar to the medical center now being created by Columbia University, New York City. Presbyterians will be interested in knowing that the identity of the Presbyterian Hospital will be fully safeguarded in its new location and affiliation, so that the growing interest of its thousands of friends in this great Presbyterian center will be in no way sacrificed. As the plan becomes more fully known and understood there is growing approval over the prospects of the institution. A full and detailed exposition of the whole scheme was recently given in the city dailies.

A letter has been sent out to all pastors in Pittsburgh Presbytery from the office of Superintendent P. W. Snyder calling attention to the fact of the agreement with the board by which the rally day offerings of the Sunday schools are to go for the foreign work of the Presbytery. Circulars for distribution and collection envelopes have also been sent to all schools.—*The Continent.*

BEQUESTS

The following bequests have been received by the hospital:

Five thousand dollars from Mr. Wm. A. Magie, South Shore Country Club, for a bed in the children's ward as a memorial to his brother, the late Edward Arthur Magie.

Ten thousand dollars from Mrs. John E. Jenkins, 2625 Prairie Avenue, for the Joseph E. and Maria T. Otis Memorial Room.

FREE BEDS AND MEMBERS

A donation of \$50,000 entitles the donor to name a twelve-bed ward, which shall remain as a perpetual memorial to the donor, or any other individual he wishes.

A donation of \$20,000 carries the same privilege for a four or six-bed ward.

A donation of \$10,000 entitles the donor to designate a room in the Private Pavilion which shall be named as desired by the donor and remain as a perpetual memorial.

A donation of \$7,500 endows a bed in perpetuity.

A donation of \$5,000 endows a bed during one life.

A donation of \$5,000 endows a bed in the Children's Ward in perpetuity.

A donation of \$300 annually endows a free bed in the general wards.

A donation of \$100 or more constitutes the donor a life member of the institution.

A yearly donation of \$10 constitutes an annual member.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath to the Presbyterian Hospital of the City of Chicago, incorporated under the law of the State of Illinois, the sum ofDollars, to be applied to the use and benefit of the said hospital, under the direction of the managers thereof.

FORM OF DEVISE

I give and devise to the Presbyterian Hospital of the City of Chicago, incorporated under the law of the State of Illinois, all that, etc. [*describe the property*], to be had and holden to the said the Presbyterian Hospital of the City of Chicago, and their successors and assigns, for the use and benefit of the said hospital.

Harkness Gift Completes Nurses' Home Fund.—The receipt of a gift of \$250,000 from Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness completes the \$1,000,000 fund raised by the Presbyterian Hospital nurses for the new school of nursing at Presbyterian-Columbia Medical Center, New York.

The closing lines would never have been penned had Mr. Bacon's plan of foot-print identification been in use:

HOSPITAL BORN

I remember, I remember
The house where I was born,
A thousand windows where the sun
Came blazing in at morn;
It never came a wink too soon,
Nor brought too long a day,
For with him came smart orderlies
And nurses with a tray.

I remember, I remember
A sterilized white tub,
The practiced hand that gave to me
A scientific scrub;
The little plaster on my back
To prove that I was me,
And now I wonder if I am
The one they say I be!

—CAMERON N. WILSON in Munsey's.

ALUMNÆ NOTES

Clara Peterson, 1925, has accepted the position of instructor in the Obstetrical Department.

Doris Reynolds, 1925, has been appointed surgical nurse on the staff.

Adelaide Strouce, 1921, has resigned her position on the nursing staff. Amelia Mazzorana, 1924, will succeed her as head nurse on "B" floor.

Jean Martin, 1910, has given up her work as teaching supervisor to take a position on the staff of the Beth-Israel Hospital, Boston. Instruction in the hospital will be carried on by Mary Cutler, 1916, in the Pavilion, and Carrie Herdman McNeill, 1919, in the Jones Building.

Mrs. Pearl Rush Brown, 1924, has followed Jean McClurken as ward free night nurse.

Jennie Wise, 1922, has left her position with the Central Free Dispensary to be married. Lucille Bennett, 1924, succeeds her as head nurse, and Waneeta Esch, 1925, will act as assistant.

Ila Knight, 1922, has left to take up missionary work in India.

Grace Coffman, 1925, will be on duty with the Red Cross in Wheeling, W. Va.

Mary Edgar, 1924, has accepted a position on the teaching staff of the school as assistant instructor in bacteriology, pathology and chemistry.

Martha Jenny, 1925, has taken a position with the Visiting Nurses Association of Chicago.

Julia MacNeill, 1921, has been awarded the Harriet Hammond McCormick scholarship by the Visiting Nurses Association of Chicago, and has left for a year of study at the New York School of Philanthropy.

The fall term has opened with a beginning class of sixty-six. This augurs well for our future in replacing the large graduating class of 1925, which numbers eighty-eight.

Hazel Taylor, 1921, writes with enthusiasm of her work at the Margaret Williamson Hospital, Shanghai, China. She has supervision of the operating room, surgical and medical wards, each department having a native graduate nurse in charge. Her Chinese students and patients, the Chinese city itself, hold a never-ending interest for her.

Interesting letters have been received from Mary E. Bricker of the Sarah E. Creighton Memorial Hospital, Brindabau, India, and Ida M. Seymour of the Bachman and Hunter Memorial Hospital, Tsining, Shantung, China, of which we will tell more in another issue.

The annual homecoming will be held at the Sprague Home on Armistice Day, November 11. In the morning the visitors will be welcomed at the hospital. The afternoon will be given up to the usual reception to guests and friends and the evening to dancing and cards.

Plans are on foot to make the annual bazaar better and bigger than ever before. It will be held on November 12, the day after homecoming, at the Blackstone Hotel, and the proceeds will be devoted to both the Gladys Foster and the Endowment funds. This is an endeavor to promote interest in our welfare outside the family circle and to insure to us an ever growing recognition and increasing support. It will need hard work and close co-operation to carry over this first time. Help us to advertise and so extend our field of activity and our returns.

Miss Mary Bissett has returned to this country on leave from China.

MARRIAGES

Gertrude S. Kreimeier, 1924, to Dr. Thorwald Edward Davidson, June 25, 1925.

Margaret Woodruff, 1923, to Mr. Glenn McKinley Frye, June 30, 1925.

Grace Mower, 1922, to Dr. Amos Precily Bratrude, July 1, 1925.

Una L. Merryfield, 1920, to Dr. Brooks P. Stephens, July 9, 1925. At home, Concordia, Kan.

Ruth M. Grant, 1922, to Mr. Clarence W. Mehren, July 13, 1925.

Ella A. Saari, 1925, to Dr. Harold Theodore Pederson, July 13, 1925.

Marie Scott, 1921, to Dr. Knowlton Emmons Barker, July 30, 1925. At home, 1622 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago.

Ruth Viola Clement, 1924, to Reverend Charles Clarence Light, August 12, 1925. At home, Three Rivers, Mich.

Grace Baar, 1925, to Mr. James Thomas Klomprens, August 15, 1925. At home, Holland, Mich.

Esther Louise Jogeward, 1922, to Dr. John Francis Peltman, September 4, 1925. At Home, Winterset, Ia.

Stella Holum, 1925, to Mr. Elmer E. Kennard, September 18, 1925. At home, 4840 Madison street, Chicago.

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Betz, Martha Gagelmann, 1921, a son, Hugh Alexander, and a daughter, Merillat Jeanne, on June 7, 1925.

To Dr. and Mrs. L. E. Hines, Dorys Tinn, 1920, a son, David Winslow, on August 29, 1925.

To Dr. and Mrs. Proctor Waldo, Alma Lundberg, 1918, a son, Proctor Cook, on September 2, 1925.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Bradford Robinson, Ruth Shaddle, 1922, a son, James Bradford, Jr., on September 22, 1925.

